PILSENER BEER.

BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
The Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.
Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,289—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1888.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class French Chef.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels'	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	From
B. M. L.	SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester.	27th Apr.
**	ASSAM	3038	550	G. W. F. Browne.	27th ,,
B. L.	PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	4th May.
*	SIAM	3011	550	H. T. Weigholl...	11th May.
B. L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
					Tuesday
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weigholl...	5th June
B.L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson.	12th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B. L.	CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
May 4th, and 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 23 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	1st August.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viz Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
STURA	..	on the 12th May 1888.
BORMIDER	..	,, 2nd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 23, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	550	25th April.
ELEKTRA	F. Mersa	4,200	600	2th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa			14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date
CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	25th Apl. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3880	420	5th May.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	33[illegible]	480	19th May.
ARABIA	J. Laird	[illegible]11	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	6357	480	16th June

Passengers by s.s. HISPANIA can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, April 11, 1888. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th April, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY at noon, and MARMAGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s.s. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, will leave the same ports, at same hours, on SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	,, 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	,, 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd April, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400	30th Apr
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Worrill	3500	400	15th May
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S.Millard	3600	400	13th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	15th May
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A.R. McDougall	4100	500	to follow.
S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	26th June

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 31. 1888.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S.S. MERKA is due here on the 28th instant, and will leave for Zanzibar direct on or about the 5th prox. For Freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Mandvee, Khoja Mohla, 19th April, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE-ACTION.

HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6-0 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS

LAWN TENNIS BALL.

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced.

Rs. 12 per doz., Cash.

COLONEL ——, Sec. Lawn Tennis Club B ——, writes :—

We have given your perfect Seamless Lawn Tennis Balls a very careful trial, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are far the best Balls we have ever played with. They last from 2½ to 3 times longer than any kind we have used, and are therefore much cheaper.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

MONA THE FAR-FAMED ORIGINAL GENUINE BOUQUET

YIELDS THE VERY SOULS OF FLOWERS.—Bottles Re. 1-8 3 for Rs. 4.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to Members of H. M. Services, Regiments, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-country Firms, and Private Individuals.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in Stocks and Shares.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

"CAVENDISH CUTLERY."

THIS new registered brand of Cutlery is made from extra quality steel, hand forged and carefully tempered, the result being an Article superior to anything which has as yet been introduced. The Cavendish Ware will be very welcome to those who dislike large and heavy Cutlery at the Table, as the sizes are very symmetrical, and, moreover, especially distinguished for thir particularly elegant appearance.

	"A." Quality, Cavendish Brand, with solid Ivory Balance Handles.	"B." Quality, Cavendish Brand, with solid Ivory Balance Handles.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable Article.	Buckhorn for Shikar and District Use.
Table Knives ..... per doz.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 21 0	Rs. 11 0
Dessert Knives ..... ,,	,, 28 0	,, 22 0	,, 18 0	,, 9 8
Meat Carvers ..... per pair	,, 12 0	,, 9 8	,, 7 8	,, 4 0
Game Carver ..... ,,	,, 12 0	,, 9 8	,, 7 8	,, 3 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	,, 5 0	,, 4 0	,, 2 12	1 4
COMPLETE SET, as above	Rs. 90 0	Rs. 72 0	Rs. 56 12	Rs. 28 12

TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior aricle at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper but far inferior in quality and thickness of platingt Being strongly plated on hardest nickel silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

	Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Queen Anne.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Table Forks ...Per doz.	25 0	27 0	29 0
Dessert Forks ,,	20 0	22 0	23 8
Table Spoons. ,,	25 0	27 0	29 0
Dessert Spoons ,,	20 0	22 0	23 8
Tea Spoons ... ,,	10 0	11 0	12 0
,, ,, Miniature ,,	9 0	9 0	11 0
Egg Spoons ..... ,,	12 8	12 8	14 0
Salt Spoons ..... ,,	12 8	12 8	14 0
Mustard Spoons each	1 0	1 0	1 6
Gravy Spoons... each	5 8	5 12	6 8
Sugar ,, ... ,,	1 4	1 4	1 4
Ice Tongs ..... ,,	4 0	4 0	6 0
Ice Claws, Scissor Shaped ..... ,,	7 8	7 8	8 0
Butter Knives ... ,,	2 4	2 4	2 12
Sauce Ladles..... ,,	2 4	2 4	2 12
Fish Helpers ...Per pair	16 0	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests ... ,,	2 0	2 8	3 8
Cheese Scoops each	2 8	2 8	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality	Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do. do.	Rs. 150, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 ,, ,, Single Shot, Winchesters	Rs. 65
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles	Rs. 11 | Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
,, ,, 100 ,, 500 ,,	,, 13 | ,, ,, ,, 500 ,, ,, 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY.

SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs. a.	
India Gauze	15 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino from	24 0	,,
Summer Merino ,,	27 0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear) from	39 0	,,
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool from	45 0	,,
Lace Balbriggan ,,	24 0	,,

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants from	16 8	,,
Gauze Merino, spliced seats from	36 0	,,
Summer Merino spliced seats from	39 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats from	42 0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42 0	,,
Pure Llama Wool ,,	48 0	,,
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats from	27 0	,,

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climatet from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS

AND

WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituen shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.

FOR

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,

CHEMICAL, ELECTRICAL, AND OPTICAL,

"A few special lines in Electric Apparatus."

TREMBLING ELECTRIC BELLS,—Best quality, in Walnutwood Cases—

Size of bell 2¾ inches, with battery 100 feet of wire and bell push, complete	Rs. 13 4
,, ,, 3½ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 19 8
,, ,, 4½ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 25 12

THE ECLIPSE BELL SET.—An Electric Alarm Bell for invalids, &c., consisting of a battery (constant for a year) bell insulated wire, bell push, extremely neat and compact ... ... Rs. 10 8

EDISON SWAN INCANDESCENT LAMPS—

5	candle power	Rs 4 8 each
8	,, ,,	,, 5 8 ,,
10	,, ,,	,, 6 8 ,,
Fairy Incandescent Lamps		,, 5 0 ,,
Surgical ,, ,,		,, 5 8 ,,

(For illuminating cavities in the human body)

ELECTRIC MOTORS for Sewing Machines, &c.	Rs 60 0
DYNAMO, 13 volts. 5 amperes, with switch	,, 136 0
TELEPHONE—Byng's complete with wire and insulators, the cheapest and most reliable of telephones	,, 53 0

COOPER, MADON AND CO, Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes, and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.
Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

EDWARDS' DESICCATED SOUP.

NOURISHING, APPETISING, PALATABLE. Consists of the finest Vegetables and Beef in a dry state. A delicious basin of Soup in a few minutes. Invaluable as a basis for ALL Brown Soups, and a capital addition to Irish Stew.

½ lb. tin, as. 6 ; ½ lb. tin, as. 10.

EDWARDS' WHITE (Vegetable) SOUP.

To meet a very general and increasing demand for a purely Vegetable Soup, Messrs. KING now introduce an article made entirely without Beef or Extract of Beef, forming of itself a delicious Soup, a basis or ground-work for all White Soups, etc. To the table of the Vegetarian and all who do abstain or desire to do so from fleshmeats this Soup must form a welcome and valuable addition.

½ lb. tin, as. 6 ; ½ lb. tin, as. 10.

EDWARDS'

DESICCATED POTATOES.

A 1 lb. tin equals 6 lbs. of Raw Potatoes, and is ready for use in a few minutes, costing no more than the Common Potatoe and no waste.

1 lb. tin, as. 8.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR EDWARDS' FOODS.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., erling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

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Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broa Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

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The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road For

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6-4per share (Free of Income Tax) being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 31st December, 1887, and that the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 8th May, 188*. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th April to 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1888.

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Complete with Travelling Covers.

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Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;

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Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

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No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

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The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

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NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS, Limited.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. CURSETJEE MERWANJEE JUSSAWALLA, having been APPOINTED MANAGER of this Company, he is AUTHORIZED to RECEIVE and PAY all MONEYS DUE to and by the Company.

By Order of the Board,

E. FREEBORN, Managing Director.

Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 15, Camden Park Road, London, N. W.

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situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

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SALE OF IRON PADDLE STEAMER.

TENDERS for the purchase of the Madras Government Steam Tug MADRAS, built at Blackwall by T. A. Young in 1876, will be received by the Port Officer at Madras, up to noon of TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1888.

2. The vessel will be sold at Calcutta with engines, boilers, masts, sails, awnings, spars, anchors, cables, boats, and such other stores as may be on board on the 30th March, and which will not be removed previous to the sale.

3. Each tender, before being opened, must be accompanied by a treasury receipt for a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the tender and before delivery is taken. The tenders will be submitted to the Government of Madras for orders.

4. The vessel will be at the risk and charge of the purchaser from the date the acceptance of the tender by Government is communicated to him.

5. The following description of the vessel is believed to be correct, but any errors or misdescription shall not annul the sale, nor shall any compensation be allowed on that account:—

Tonnage	197 gross.
Do.	57 nett.
When built	In the year 1876.
Where built	At Blackwall.
Extreme length	123 feet 4 inches.
Do. breath	23 feet 8 inches.
Depth	11 feet 1 inch.
Number of bulkheads	Three.
Do. of decks	One.
Engines	Two sidelever disconnecting surface condensing
Boilers	One multitubular.
Horsepower Indicated	137.
Do. nominal	75.
Coal that can be stowed in bunkers	66 tons.

6. The vessel will be open for inspection at Calcutta on applying for an order to the Deputy Director of Indian Marine on or after the 30th March, 1888.

H. A. STREET, Capt., H. M.'s Indian Marine, Port Officer.

Madras Port Office, 15th March, 1888.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

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Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark

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Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate he circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE is the only Anodyne in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

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Lucerne	1,800	"	Rome	12,000	"
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For particulars of our system, please to apply to GANZ & Co., Ld., Bombay Office, Opposite Custom House.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HAND by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

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The OINTMENT called

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And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this grand cordial medicine has been used in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutta Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, scanty or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, and all impurities of the complexion, they are unequalled for efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional a tacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draughts, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of the principal Medicine Vendors in India.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if taen desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Albert Building, Bombay, or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
" 1885	£988,106
" 1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	£1,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,192,950	1	4	£2,672,040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

Reduced Life Rates:—Liberal terms.

Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.
James Alexander, Esq.
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Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq.
Richard Hoaks, Esq.
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
R. S., *President.*
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar's Address to Ratepayers, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Band at the Bombay Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Professor Chhatre's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Fasnet (s), from Moulmein ; Kerbella (s), London ; Mecca (s), Marmagoa ; Orion (s), Calcutta ; Bryn Glas (s), Jeddah ; and Liloham (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kilwa (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi ; and Byculla (s), Galle.

FAIR.—The annual Aban Jasan fair will be held, this day, on the Esplanade, opposite the Fort Police Court.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Robert McGaw, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Ramchunder Manockjee, living at Baboola Tank Road, reported having dropped seven currency notes for Rs. 100 each, on the evening of Friday last, somewhere between his house and Cowasjee Patel Tank Street.

REPORTED THEFT.—Rustom Kushroo, a dealer in Persian wares, in Bazaar Gate Street, reported to the police that his shop was broken into on Friday night last, and property, consisting of Persian coins, amber beads, a bottle of otto of roses, and cash, the whole valued at Rs. 146-14, stolen therefrom.

A TIGER AT LARGE.—A correspondent says that the inhabitants of Dharavi, in Salsette, are under the impression that the tiger, which had for some time disturbed their peace of mind, had left the place. But on Thursday last, the brute visited Gorai and seized a cow that had just foaled, and killed it, as well as the calf. Here is an opportunity for sportsmen.

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Hoosoofally Keekabhoy, a petty merchant, was yesterday charged by Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman of the goods department, at Wari Bunder, before Mr. P. Ryan, with making a false declaration of goods for transmission by rail from Wari Bunder to Indore on the 3rd ultimo, thereby defrauding the Railway Company to the extent of Rs. 20-14. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Shaik Rahim Shaik Hoosein was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found loitering at Khetwady 10th Lane, on the night of Sunday last, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. The accused, being unable to furnish the necessary bail for his future good conduct, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March.....	Belphegor.....Brepsant.
Overture.....	Romilda E. Constanze,..Meyerbeer.
Valse	Tujours ou Jamais .....Waldteufel.
Selection.....	An Irish Airs .....Hartmann.
Gavotte	The First Kiss.....Schubert.
Galop	La Malle Des Indes ...Lamothe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TRADING WITHOUT A LICENCE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Inspector Guider charged Ebrahim Vayadina, before Mr. Hamilton, with selling opium without a licence. On Saturday last, an old woman was taken upon a charge of having a large quantity of the drug in her possession, and on being questioned she admitted having purchased it from the accused. On his (accused's) shop being searched it was found to contain 552 tolas of opium, which were seized by the police, and the prisoner taken into custody. Ebrahim, in defence, admitted the sale, but alleged he had been forced to dispose of the drug under pressure. His Worship declined to believe this statement, as the prisoner had been previously convicted. He therefore ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 200, and further directed that the opium should be confiscated.

FRACAS AT THE CARNAC BUNDER.—Constable Hurst yesterday charged Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff and six other boatmen, before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, with behaving in a disorderly manner at one of the bunders. A deal of ill-feeling existed between the defendants and the owners and crews of other boats, which culminated on Sunday in a general fight. It appeared that the men, numbering two or three hundred, assembled in the vicinity of the Carnac Bunder on the day in question, when the rival factions began quarrelling, and as most of them were armed with sticks and bamboos, blows were freely exchanged, and it was some time before the police could quell the disturbance, and arrest the culprits. All the prisoners denied participating in the riot, saying they were merely onlookers. His Worship declined to believe their story, and fined them Rs. 5 each.

ASKING A MAGISTRATE'S PERMISSION TO MARRY.—Yesterday a Hindoo woman, named Goolinbai, appeared before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, and asked for his permission to marry a man on whom she had set her choice. She stated that about seven months ago her first husband died at Marwar, and on the recommendation of her brother-in-law she came to Bombay. On her arrival here this man, she alleged, ill-treated her and refused to give up her property and clothing unless she married a man they had selected as her future husband. The widow informed his Worship that she did not want to marry the man, as she had become acquainted with another whom she liked better and was desirous of marrying. His Worship, in dismissing the application, regretted that he could not give the desired permission, and advised the widow to come to some amicable agreement with her relations respecting the claims of the rival suitors.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.—On Saturday last, Dr. E. X. Dias read a very interesting paper to a large audience at the Luso-Indian Institute, Dr. J. C. Lisboa being called to the chair. After eloquently stating the reasons that induced him to take up the subject of alcoholic drinks, Dr. Dias went into the various details of the subject and described in vivid colours the pernicious effects that over-indulgence in spirituous drinks produced, adding that no community, much addicted to the vice of drunkenness, could ever hope to hold its own in the "great struggle" for existence. Having considered the alcoholic question under its several aspects, he wound up by suggesting the possible remedies and palliations, among which, besides the temperance and abstinence societies, education played no small part. "But education, such as is imparted to us at school," said he, "is not without its faults. While the diligent student pores over the abstract questions of mathematics and astronomy, he ignores the simple and beautiful laws of physiology and hygiene, a superficial acquaintance with which might have taught him to avoid many a vicious inclination and act which he commits without a knowledge of its consequences."

AN INGENIOUS THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Inspectors Saunders and George placed, before Mr. Hamilton, two Moguls, named Kirtiyan Hajee Hassan Ali, and Akbar Naki, the first charged with criminally misappropriating currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,312 and the second with receiving them, knowing the money to have been dishonestly obtained. The first accused was employed by a Mogul merchant, named Hoosein Kirballa Abbas, and was, on Friday last, entrusted with two *hundies* for Rs. 2,312, which he was instructed to present at the shop of a man in the Mandvi district for payment. Hassan Ali, in accordance with these instructions, duly presented the bills for payment and received the amounts mentioned therein. Instead, however, of returning with the money to his master he went over to the Maidan, where he met the second accused, and these two men then concocted a scheme for defrauding the complainant of his money. It was arranged that Hassan Ali should transfer the money to his accomplice, which was accordingly done, and in order to avoid suspicion he proceeded to Hornby Road, where he met a policeman, to whom he made a complaint of having been robbed of the cash and assaulted near the Crawford Market by a gang of rogues, and pointed out to the sepoy a cut on his forehead which he alleged he received while engaged in the struggle. The matter was brought to the notice of the European Police and they, disbelieving all his statements, questioned him somewhat closely, with the result that he confessed the theft and took them to a house in Butcher Street where the second accused resided. The latter, being acquainted with the nature of the police visit, took them to the shop of a Persian in the Fort, where the notes were produced intact, having been left by Akbar with the shopkeeper for safe keeping. It was also admitted by the first accused that he had himself inflicted the wound on the forehead in order to prevent suspicion falling on himself. The second accused, when placed before the Magistrate, denied that he knew the notes were stolen, and Hussan Ali, the first accused, endeavoured to set up a defence, but his Worship concluded that the evidence was amply sufficient to convict both men. He accordingly sentenced Hussan Ali to rigorous imprisonment and the second prisoner to confinement in the Common Jail.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

We have received the twenty-sixth annual report of this Company, which shows that even in these days of keen competition, a satisfactory result may be gained by judicious management. The net premiums in the Fire Department amount to £769,265, being an increase of £12,973 as compared with last year, while the losses show a decrease of 7½ per cent. on the premium income. The Life Department has done new business to the extent of £442,241, the premiums on which amount to £16,467, and the Life Fund, when the books were closed, stood at £1,070,065. In the Marine Branch, the net premiums were £175,118, against losses amounting to £138,366. A dividend amounting to 20 per cent. has been paid during the year, and the total funds of the Company, after providing for all claims, are £2,476,868, besides an uncalled capital of £2,250,000.

ICHHAPORE FIRE RELIEF FUND.

We have received a currency note for Rs. 50 from Lodge Aryan, No. 1,709, for the above fund.

Previously acknowledged	5,150
Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co	100
Messrs Gaddum, Bythell and Co.....	100
The Owners of the Kaiser-i-Hind S and W Co	50
Dr Uttamram Jeewanram Ichhaporee	50
Mr Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash	50
Munjee Nukse and Kissonjee Munjee	50
Mr Dadabhoy Dhrabaw Ghandy	20
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy ...	10
Mr Perozshah Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy	10
Mr Jeejeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy	10
Through *Jam-e-Jamshed* :—	
Mr Pallonjee Pestonjee Cooper	5
Mr Muncherjee Framjee Sorabjee Sethna	10
Mr Edaljee Bomanjee Morris	10
Bai Ruttonbai Edaljee Bomanjee Morris..	5
A Zoroastrian Lady	1
Mr Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Coachbuilder.	10
Mr Hormusjee Sorabjee Leliwalla	10
Mr Pallonjee Rustomjee Gudiallee	9
A Zoroastrian	2
A Parsee Student	1
Mr Framjee Rastomjee Khandalewalla, Khangaun	40
Bai Merbai Framjee R. Khandalewala...	10
Mr Wamon Pandurung Kelker	10
Bundelkhoda	3
Bai Ruttunbai Dadabhoy	2
A Zoroastrian Lady (in memory of her deceased husband).....	10
M. B. Eranee (Calcutta)	25
M F D	1
Bundelkhoda	3
A Zoroastrian.....	5
Total...	5,772

THE KIRKEE BOATING FATALITY.

THE *Deccan Herald* gives the following detailed account of the boating fatality at Kirkee on Friday last :—

It appears that Surgeon-Major John Prendergast, acting Brigade-Surgeon, and Lieutenant Frederic Richard Henry Falkiner, I.B., Royal Horse Artillery, Acting Adjutant, R.A., were sailing on the river, practising for the forthcoming Regatta when, as they were about midway between Major Meakin's bungalow and Garden Reach, a sudden gust of wind took the sail aback, and before the occupants of the boat could right her, she was capsized throwing them into the water. Unfortunately the only witness available, from whom any information of the catastrophe can be obtained, is a little native boy, who was in charge of a mango tope of the bank of the river. He says that immediately they found themselves in the water the two gentlemen clutched one another, when they both sank. After a short while one of them (presumably Lieutenant Falkiner as he was able to swim, while Dr. Prendergast unfortunately was unable to do so) began to strike out for the shore, when he began to struggle as though he were seized by his leg, and sank again, never more to rise. The boy stated that not far from the scene of the accident was another boat in which were three or four persons who instead of rendering any assistance immediately rowed away. Soon after the event, the police were on the spot, and assisted by a considerable number of fishermen dragged the river all night, but to no purpose. We must not forget to mention that Mr. A. Crawford, Lieutenant Foster, and a few other gentlemen gave valuable assistance to these men. It was not till about 9-30 on Saturday morning and not until after several shots from a 9-pounder had been fired over the water that the bodies were found, about six feet from shore, linked arm in arm. So near were they, and yet so far from safety ! Dr. Prendergast's face was of an indigo hue, a circumstance, we believe, which proves that he was very much excited ; while Lieutenant Falkiner's was not discoloured.

As the accident took place just outside the Cantonment limits, and in the Haveli Taluka, Mr. Narhar Dajee Kalvade, First Class Magistrate, and Mamlatdar of the Haveli Taluka, held an inquest on the bank of the river before a *Panch*. The little boy we have alluded to above was examined, and his evidence consisted of what we have stated. Lieutenant Foster identified the bodies, and the Magistrate concurring with the *Panch* recorded a verdict of accidental death. The bodies were then removed to the hospital at Kirkee.

It was notified that the funeral was to take place at 5-30 p.m., and punctual to the time the sad cortege started from the hospital on the way to the cemetery. There were the bands of the Durham Light Infantry and the 16th N. I. in attendance. As the deceased were of different religions they were buried in separate parts of the graveyard. Lieutenant Falkiner's coffin, a black, and silver one, with the Union Jack spread over it, was carried in first, by four Lieutenants, the entire battery following. The burial service was read over by the Rev. P. B. Horne. A number of wreaths were placed on the coffin by friends, among which was one placed on it by Colonel Dundas, A. A. G., for her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught. Mr Falkiner had the Lieutenant's complement of 80 men for the firing party.

Dr. Prendergast's coffin was black and gold covered over with a violet pall, and also had a number of wreaths and crosses, one of which was presented by Mr Candy. It was carried to its last resting place by four medical officers, and the funeral service was read by the Rev Father Bridges. The volleys over his grave were fired by a Captain's party. After the rites of the Church were read, Father Bridges delivered a short address.

The number of officers was very large, every one that could possibly attend being present. Major General Solly-Flood was accompanied by Colonel Dundas, who represented H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief. Among the Civilians present were Mr. A. Crawford, C. S., Mr. Candy, C. S., and the Rev. Mr. Cane. Dr. Prendergast having only recently joined at Kirkee, as acting Brigade-Surgeon in place of Dr. Gaye, was not so well known as Mr. Falkiner who was Honorary Secretary of the Kirkee Gymkhana meetings, and has also distinguished himself at Polo and on the Stage. Dr. J. Prendergast joined the Medical Staff in March, 1874, and was promoted Surgeon-Major on 31st March, 1886. He served in the Egyptian Campaign 1882-84, being attached to the 2nd Battn. Royal Irish Regiment, with whom he was present at the action of Tel-el-Kebir, and received the Egyptian medal and bronze star. He also took part in the Soudan Expedition in 1884, being mentioned in despatches and receiving two additional clasps to his medal. He was present at the battles of El Teb and Tamar, where he was severely wounded by a spear-thrust in the shoulder. Lieutenant F. R. H. Falkiner I.-B., R. H. A., received his Commission on 25th July, 1882, and was acting Adjutant, R. A., at Kirkee. He had no war services, but was well known as a gentleman rider and good all round sportsman, and was very popular with all who came in contact with him. H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief was deeply grieved to hear of the sad accident, and requested Colonel Dundas to represent him at the funerals.

The mournful event was alluded to in the sermons at both churches on Sunday.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
TUESDAY, April 24.
Eve of St. Mark the Evangelist and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEDNESDAY, April 25.
Festival of St. Mark.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 24.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

295-29,774 of 87—Jefferson, B and D—Currumchund Premchund vs The M M Mody & Co—Pestonji, and R—(S C C Suit).—Part heard.
205-87—Chalk, W S—Mangaldas Tapidas vs Khoja Goolamhoosen Vazir—Wadia and G—Part heard.
463-85—Little, S. F. and N.—L. A. Wallace and others vs. Meghbai—Hore, C. and B. Part-heard.
51-4890— of 88—Bomouji and H.—The Imperial Flour Mills Co vs. W. T. Lamb—Macfarlane, E and H.—(S. C. C. suit.)
451-87—Janardhen G—Vinayek Jankidas vs Anandrao Babaji and others—Mirza, H K, J C Cama. In person.
397-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Khimji Dayal and others vs A Toussaint and another—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

515-87—Mirza, H. K.—J. C. Lisboa vs. Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Oomregur—Little, S. F. and N.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

351-84—Tyabji and D.—Haji Oomir Khamissa and others vs. Memon Tyab Arbi.
467-87—Payne G and S.—Narronji Dayal and another vs. Pochaji Pestonji Meherji—Pestonji and R.
2-88—Nanu and H.—Jaikarandas Bhagmul vs Goodla Papayagari and others—Balkrishna and D.
107-88—Hore, C and B.—Damodhur Mayachund and another vs. Aderji Dorabji Ghaswalla and others—Pestonji and R.
124-88—Mulji, B. B.—Goverdhundas Khatao and another vs. Ardesir Burjorji Bahadurji.
129-88—Little, S. H N.—Dhunji Mowji and others vs. E M. Fogo and others.
Undefended New Long Cause.
86-88—Janardhen G—Khunderao Janardhen vs. Narayen Purshotum and another—Part hard.

Long Causes.

8-88—A. F. Turner—Harry Dwarkaji Thakoor vs J. M. de Monte and others.—H. Bicknell—Part heard.
446-87—In person—Fazel Merally Rahimbhoy vs. Saboor Sheriff—In person—Part heard.
57-88—Payne, G. and S.—Hussambhoy Visram vs. Ebrahimbhoy Karmalibhoy.—Mansukla and D. (S. C.)
200-87—Tyabji and D.—Cassilal Mithalal vs Madhowrao Bhaskerji and another.—Ardesir, H. and D.
63-88—Little, S. F. and N.—Cassum Soomar vs. Ebrahim Soomar and others.—Macfarlane, E. and H.
17-88—Mansuklal and D.—Ruttonsey Lalji and another vs. Parshotum Govindji—Hore, C. and B.
522-87—Ardesir, H. and D.—Punalal Punumchund Jeweller vs. Marcks and Co. Ld.—Hore, C and B.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Apl. 25.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Akbar Manufacturing Co.
Ratepayers' Election.
Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 26.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 27.—Departure of Sir Lepel Griffin.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
„ 28.—Distribution of Prizes, Bombay Gymnastic Institution.
Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 30.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Telephone Co.
May 1.—May Day.
„ 2.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 3.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 4.—Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
„ 7.—Bank Holiday (Scotland).
High Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Departure of Parsee Cricketers.
„ 9.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 11.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 12.—Month of Ramadan commences.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 14.—Small Causes Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 16.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 17.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p m.
„ 18.—Departure of M. S. Shannon.
„ 20.—Pentecost.
„ 20.—Whit Monday (Bank holiday).
„ 22.—Holiday at Law Offices.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
„ 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
„ 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

BENGAL.

KIDNAPPING EXTRAORDINARY.—Mrs. Fernandez applied for a summons against a young man, whose name did not transpire, but who is known by the name of Edwin, for having enticed away her daughter, a minor, aged 15 years. It was stated that accused called at the house, and told the girl that his sister was waiting in a carriage at the head of the lane, and wished to speak to her. The girl went out, and saw a conveyance in which the sister of accused was seated, and was asked by her to get into the conveyance, when she would tell her what she had to say. On her getting in, the sister jumped out from the other side, and the young man, getting in at the same time, ordered the coachman to drive off, preventing the girl from screaming out by putting his hands over her mouth, and threatening to assault her. He eventually placed her in St. Vincent's Home. This happened on Sunday, and on Tuesday she returned to her parents. His Worship directed the applicant to procure a certificate of the girl's age. Applicant left the Court, stating that her husband had been out of employment for the past six months, and the priest would not give her a certificate without a fee of Rs. 4.—*Indian Daily News.*

YOUNG BENGAL.—Baboo Kanye Lall Mookerjee, on behalf of Baboo Prosonno Coomar Chatterjee, an elderly native gentleman, obtained a warrant against Khetter Nath Chatterjee, the son of the complainant, for assaulting him and causing hurt. The pleader stated that his client was most brutally assaulted by his own son, who was dependent on his father for support, because the latter would not give him certain ornaments to raise money on. In reply to the Court Baboo Kanye Lall Mookerjee stated that accused did nothing to earn a living, and was addicted to drinking and other vices. He had assaulted his father with his clenched fist, and disfigured his face.—*Ibid*

THE AMIR'S MENAGERIE.—With regard to the recent purchase of wild animals in Calcutta, for transmission to Kabul, the Pindi paper says:—"A small Noah's Ark, in the shape of a train of six or seven trucks filled with animals from the menagerie of the late king of Oudh passed through Pindi on Saturday. These are said to be a present from the Government of India to our ally the Amir of Afghanistan. There were all sorts of specimens from baboons to crocodiles, &c. What struck us as most significant was the presence of a fine specimen of a Russian bear."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

THE BATTENBERG MARRIAGE PROJECT.

ATTITUDE OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

THE following telegram from Berlin was published on April 5th in the *Cologne Gazette* :—

Great excitement prevails in diplomatic circles in Berlin owing to the possibility of the speedy resignation of Prince Bismarck in connection with the matrimonial alliance of Prince Alexander of Battenberg with Princess Victoria of Prussia. Prince Alexander wishes to come to Berlin with Queen Victoria as a suitor for the hand of the Princess. The bearing of these reports is so serious that it cannot be passed over. Until the Bulgarian question is settled by all the Powers, the projected marriage can only be judged from the political point of view, and on that account the union of the daughter of the German Emperor with Prince Alexander is an impossibility. German policy has its root in the endeavour to avoid everything which might arouse the slightest inducement to suspicion ; and in the Bulgarian question Germany must, in accordance with the declaration of Prince Bismarck in the Reichstag, remain a wholly uninterested party so long as Bulgaria is in question. This course of action affords the only means of retaining the full confidence of the opposing Governments. That confidence would be disturbed in an instant if the Czar's most detested antagonist were to become the son-in-law of the German Emperor. As a German patriot, Prince Alexander cannot take a step which can only be the reverse of beneficial to the German Fatherland. The intelligence of the Prince is so highly esteemed that it is impossible for him to attempt a suit which would assuredly cost the German people its Imperial Chancellor. In Berlin the utmost excitement prevails in all circles, and the drift of public opinion is emphatically in favour of the Chancellor.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE MARRIAGE.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* writes that a great sensation was caused in Berlin when it became known that the *Kolnische Zeitung* had published a telegram, dated Vienna, to the effect that Prince Bismarck was about to tender his resignation, "for reasons of health," this being, of course, understood to mean in consequence of a conflict of opinion with the Emperor. The following, it says, are the facts :—

Within the last few days the rumour of the approaching engagement of Prince Alexander, late of Bulgaria, to the Princess Victoria, the Emperor's second daughter, has been revived, and it was added that Prince Alexander would shortly come to Berlin, and that the official betrothal was fixed for the 12th inst., Princess Victoria's birthday. On the other hand, it will not be forgotten that when the same rumour was circulated here two years ago the late Emperor William said that he would never consent to the Princess's marriage with "such a rebel," as he used to style Prince Alexander ; and, moreover, it is well known in political and diplomatic quarters that the present Czar does not merely call Prince Alexander a rebel, but is animated with such an intense hatred of the Prince that he will —to use a German saying—"remain his enemy beyond the grave," and it is not impossible that he would even have regarded the engagement of Prince Alexander as a *casus belli* with Germany. It is further believed here that Queen Victora is in favour of this marriage, and it is well known that not merely the Emperor Frederick and the Empress Victoria but every person who has the honour of knowing Prince Alexander has formed a very high opinion of him. This, however, does not do away with the very grave political consequences which his engagement with a German Princess may produce, as the Czar's hatred continues with undiminished fervour. From this reason I understand that Prince Bismarck had a long conference with the Empress to-day, and laid before the Emperor in writing a comprehensive statement of all the possible consequences of such a marriage, and that as a result, the marriage has been postponed for the present. Prince Bismarck, therefore, has no longer any reason to persist in his resignation.

RUSSIA AND THE MARRIAGE.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* makes the following statement :—

As a matter of fact, Germany is now passing through a "Chancellor crisis" much more serious than any of those which troubled it during the reign of the late Emperor. The wishes of the Emperor Frederick and the will of his Chancellor are at the present moment in grave conflict, and the subject of their disagreement is the future of the Princess Victoria, the second daughter of their German Majesties. Their Majesties, for personal reasons, desire to agree to the marriage of this Princess (born in 1866) with Prince Alexander of Battenberg, ex-ruler of Bulgaria ; and Prince Bismarck, from motives of high State policy, is strongly opposed to the idea of this alliance. Such is the point at issue ; and I believe I am right in saying that the intended visit of Queen Victoria to Potsdam in about a fort night's time is not unconnected with the project of marriage. But it remains to be seen whether her Majesty will adhere to her present plan of travel, should the wedding question now pending be meanwhile decided in the negative.

It may be remembered that while as yet Prince Alexander sat on the Bulgarian throne there was a positive rumour of a projected alliance between him and the Princess Victoria—an alliance it was then said which was only prevented by the obstinate interposition of Prince Bismarck ; and although a round denial of this rumour was launched at the time from Darmstadt, it would now seem, when viewed in the light of present facts, to have been accurate enough. Those who then assumed the truth of the rumour in question supposed that in seeking to frustrate the marriage design Prince Bismarck foresaw that Prince Alexander would have but a brief tenure of power at Sophia, and that he was merely actuated by a kindly desire to save a Hohenzollern Princess from the consequences of associating her fortunes with a Sovereign who would in all probability, so to speak, soon be thrown upon his beam-ends, and have to take rank with the crowd of European pretenders and the discrowned.

But whatever the Chancellor's motives then were for acting as he is said to have acted, his present reasons, for opposing the union of Prince Alexander of Battenburg and Princess Victoria of Prussia would seem to be solely dictated by considerations of political expediency. Prince Bismarck very well knows what are the mutual feelings which animate the breasts of the Czar and the ex-ruler of Bulgaria respectively ; and he further knows how the Emperor Alexander would interpret the alliance of his hatred cousin with the daughter of the German Emperor, even should his cousin publicly, and for ever, abjure all desire to profit by opportunity and return to Bulgaria. According to credible report, it was the dying request of the late Emperor William that his heirs should "treat Russia with tender consideration," and it is on this principle that Prince Bismarck is now endeavouring to act—as indeed it has been his chief guiding maxim for several years past. All things considered, the Chancellor is strongly of opinion that the realization of the marriage scheme in question could not but have a most detrimental influence on the relations between Germany and Russia, for the cordial maintenance of which he is primarily responsible, and therefore he has pointed out to the Emperor the consequences that would attend the rejection of his earnest counsel, so far as his continuance in office is concerned.

Thus the tragic commencement of the Emperor Frederick's reign has suddenly become marked by a most dramatic and painful situation, all the more so as it is complicated by the element of several strong feminine wills with which Prince Bismarck has never been in such direct collision before. Meanwhile the Chancellor had another long conference this afternoon with the Emperor, but with a negative result, to all appearance; and there is at present no seeing how the crisis is likely to end unless perhaps Prince Alexander himself is induced by patriotic motives to sacrifice his affection on the altar of political expediency. There are many here, however, who, on becoming alive to the situation as above outlined, will be inclined, perhaps to look at it in the light of the words uttered by Prince William the other day, when toasting the Chancellor at the latter's own birthday table, and when his Imperial Highness compared the empire to any army corps which had lost its supreme commander in a campaign, and whose first officer had been severely wounded. At that critical moment, said the Crown Prince, forty-six millions of true German hearts were turning in anxiety and hope to the flag and its bearer, on whom everything was dependent. "But," concluded the Prince, "the bearer of this flag is our illustrious Prince our great Chancellor. He goes before us ; we follow him. Long may he live !" A dramatic situation, indeed !

The *National Zeitung* of April 6th says :—"With regard to the rumours of the approaching betrothal of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to Princess Victoria of Prussia, it is well known that our Emperor William adopted towards his Highness an attitude of complete reserve, which was certainly shared by the Imperial Chancellor. But, as we learn on sure authority, the renewed efforts on Prince Alexander's behalf have proved unsuccessful, and for this very reason grounds for a secret conflict no longer exist. There can, therefore, be no question whatever of the resignation of Prince Bismarck."

A RUSSIAN OPINION OF THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

THE *Novoe Vremya* publishes a communication criticising the work of the Afghan Delimitation Commission. The following is a translation of its principal passages :—

Since 1873 the British Government has presented to its Parliament not fewer than 1,500 pages of documents relating to the Central Asian question and contained in nineteen volumes, of which one half are devoted to the delimitation of the Afghan frontier. The contents are most varied, bazaar news elbowing official details of the most perfect authenticity, and all arranged pell-mell in such a fashion that a careful study is required to attain a master of the subject. Nevertheless, the labour is worth the pain, as the Afghan question is an important page in the history of our epoch. In England more than one review has made the contents of the Blue-book the basis of an article, and the most important of these is the essay in the *Nineteenth Century* by Colonel Ridgeway, who, in the capacity of English Commissioner, took a prominent part in the negotiations relating to the delimitation. Up to the present, Russian literature on the subject is confined to the important publication of the Minister of Foreign Affairs entitled 'The Afghan Delimitation', which is rich in documents and historical points, but which only comes down to September, 1885, thus excluding the labours of the Joint Commission on the spot. The Russian inquirer is, therefore, compelled to have recourse to English sources, although these are not always marked by the spirit of impartiality indispensable for a just appreciation of the facts.

Although much has been written about the action of Russia in Central Asia, even before the annexation of Merv, the public still entertains a very vague idea on the subject. It is, therefore, not useless to say a few words about it. It is only now that people are beginning to see that our acquisitions in that region were not dictated solely by strategical motives, but that important commercial considerations lay at their root. A quarter of a century ago it was different, and these enterprises were regarded by many Russians as both costly and useless and the desire to keep clear of them was sincere, without the attitude of England exercising the least influence on those who held this opinion. Nevertheless, a civilised country cannot have a stable frontier in a region inhabited by savages and brigands. Someone must take the charge of pacifying the country. In this instance Persia was too weak, England too remote, and, besides, too little interested whether order was established in these districts or not. In this way the mission came to be confided to Russia, who, much against her will, found herself compelled to advance to the frontier of Afghanistan, in which country order was maintained by Abdul Rahman by means of troops paid with the money of England. That Power meantime had made representations at St Petersburg, through Lord Clarendon, on the subject of the movements of Russia in Central Asia, with the sole object of "calming public opinion," as the movements did not inspire the British Government itself with any disquietude. Knowing the parliamentary obligations of that Government, the Russian Cabinet did not refuse the explanations invited of it. In London, however, it was sought to give these explanations the character of a promise not to advance any further. The Russian Government replied with the categorical declaration that it was not a question of obligations, and that Russia reserved to herself for the future entire liberty of action.

The only obligation which we had contracted was the establishment in 1872-73 of zones of influence, Afghanistan being reserved to England and the countries north of it to Russia. The Anglo-Russian *entente* has been brought together disadvantageous to us. If it had not existed the English, without doubt, would had supported the Akhal and Merv Turcomans at the date of our struggle with these peoples, and that would have increased the difficulties of these enterprises. If in 1873 we had not recognised the right of Afghanistan in Afghan Turkestan and in Badakshan these provinces would, none the less have remained in the hands of the Afghans, and we should not have acquired them without war. Besides, we should not have had a plausible motive to raise objections to the irregular occupation of Penjdeh, and, above all, of Shignan and Boshan. The Ameers of Afghanistan, by the Treaty of Gandamak, ceded their polititical rights to England. It was, therefore, impossible to treat that Power as having no right to negotiate, more especially as we could never admit Bokhara's right to conclude treaty relations without our acquiescence. In all these case the hostile attitude of England only hastened our forward movement. The speeches of orators, the clamours of the Press, and the acts of English emissaries all made us think constantly of Central Asia. The Samarcand Railway itself, the most useful of all our enterprises in that quarter, would certainly not have been completed so rapidly had there been no complications in 1885.

The English accepted the Russian proposition to delimit the north-west frontier of Afghanistan, after which they encouraged the Ameer to seize Penjdeh. The fight to Tirpal and the loss in the Borkhut mountains during a snowstorm of many men, a large number of camels, and almost all the baggage was a well-deserved punishment for this mode of acting. In March 1885 Lord Granville said in one of his notes that the frontier of Afghanistan passed to the north of the Borkhut mountains, while Colonel Ridgeway admitted that it had been established in 1884, as also in 1863, that this frontier passed precisely along these mountains. At this same period (November 1884) it was proved that the inhabitants of Penjdeh paid nothing to the Ameer for their canals and pastures, while in 1885 the contrary was put forward in order to secure Penjdeh for Afghanistan. In March, 1885, the chief of the English Commission affirmed that the irrigation canals of the Sariks commenced eight miles below Merochak, near Bend-i-Nadiri, and that it was at this point the British Government wished the frontier to pass. Happily, the Russian Government did not consent to this arrangement, as exploration showed that the Sarik canals commenced at Merochak itself.

As a rule, wherever the delimition was made in accordance with English surveys without these being verified by the Russian topographers, was to our detriment. At Andkhoi, for instance, several weeks after the erection of the pillars of demarcation, the Bokharan wells were handed over to the Afghans. What notes and memorials had to be exchanged on this subject! With regard to the Khoja Saleh incident, there were many strange proceedings on the part of the English Commissioners. In 1872-73 it was clearly defined that the frontier should pass in the proximity of Khoja Saleh. Later on Colonel Ridgeway wanted to make it pass much more to the north, and he did his best to complicate the question, relying on two contradictory statements contained in a letter of Lord Granville and in a despatch from the Minister for India. The noble lord called Khoja Saleh a post, while the Indian Minister said that this post was to be found at a spot where there was a crossing over the river. Reference was made to witnesses acquainted with the locality to ascertain the whereabouts of the post and river passage. The Russian Commissioner himself took an active part in these investigations, and he came to the conclusion that Khoja Saleh was really Tair Mamed Khan, because there had been there formerly a post of mounted men. That arrangement would have reduced the Russian pretensions by a third. Nothing could be more curious than the strange logic which was applied to this part of the subject. It might be compared to saying that the Russo-Persian frontier passed south of the town of Chikishlar, that it was discovered that Chikishlar was not a town but a village, that search was then made for the nearest town—Ashkabad, for example—and that finally the frontier was fixed south of that place!

The negotiations on the subject of Khoja Saleh were transferred to St. Petersburg, the Director of the Asiatic Department being charged with their conduct. Three weeks were occupied in examining all the papers and evidence in detail, and then M. Zinovieff delivered his opinion—first, that the evidence of the local witnesses was unworthy of credence ; secondly, that the suggestion relating to Tair Mamed Khan should be rejected ; and, thirdly, that the frontier should be traced to Khoja Saleh, in accordance with the arrangement of 1873. The proposition of Colonel Ridgeway to cede to the Saraks eight versts of land near Merochak in exchange for the territory on the Amou Darya was rejected in the most absolute manner. Seeing that it was not possible to succeed at St. Petersburg by complicating the question, the British Plenipotentiary returned to London in order to consider some new and definite proposals to make to Russia. In the end it was arranged that Russia should obtain in place of Kham-i-Ab 1850 square versts between the Kushk and Murghab. M. Venyuk

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET, for six months, from June 1. a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba. Upper storey. Stabling.—"X. D." care of this paper.

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THORPE & Co.,
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TURKISH BATH DRESSING GOWNS, invaluable for boardship wear, Rs. 15-8.
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Shirt-Makers, General Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Harbour and dock services.—The ANNUAL SAILORS' TEA MEETING will be held (by kind permission of the Captain) on board the ship "OCEANA," Bombay harbour, at half-past seven THIS EVENING. Captains, Officers and Seamen are cordially invited to attend. Admission free.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN CARDER and a SPINNER for two Mofussil Mills.—Apply with testimonials to "S." care of this paper.

WANTED, a PONY BUGGY for Pony, 13 hands. Must be very light and small, and new, or nearly so.—Apply stating price to "W.X." care of Grindlay, Groom & Co.

BOHEMIAN VASES.—A new assortment of Brackets, Vases, Centrepieces, &c., at all prices. Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Plateware. Very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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ON VIEW, at Crawford and Co.'s Rooms, Mr. C. J. Mayhew's Library of Law and other Books, TO BE SOLD, on WEDNESDAY, 25th April, at 2-30 p.m.

TO BE SOLD or LET, "STONE HOUSE," MATHERAN.—Apply at the ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S CHAMBERS, High Court.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO SUB-LET, at Mahableshwar, from 5th May "ST. JAMES'S," very centrally situated, and one of the largest and best furnished houses on the hill. For particulars apply to FRANK ORR.

FOR SALE, a pair of Australian Horses, a Brougham, &c., a Mail-phaeton, single and double harness, all in very good condition.—Apply to C. TH. MELLI.

BOARD and LODGING WANTED by a Gentleman in a respectable family.—Please apply "G H.," care of this office.

POSITIVE LIFE OFFICE.—New business in India for the three months ending 31st March. 35 Policies issued for Rs. 1,39,400, giving a new Annual Premium Income of Rs. 5,780-7-3.—PIERS MORRIS, Agent Bombay.

KAISER-I-HIND.—This celebrated brand of Rich Indian TEAS is too well known to require any puffing.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Meadows Street, Fort.

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IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agents, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

TO BE LET, THIRD FLOOR of House No. 23, Church Gate Street. Monthly rent, Rs. 40.—Apply First Floor.

MASTER REQUIRED for a steamer.—Apply by letter to "A. B.," care of Messrs. RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & Co., Forbes Street.

DOCTOR P. MERLO gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43, Hornby Road.

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TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

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FUSEE VESTAS.—The latest Novelty in Smokers' Requisites.—Cheap, Elegant, and Harmless. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

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DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORRAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice consignment of COOKING STOVES of various sizes. Adapted both for Wood or Coal.—GREYAR and Co., Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photo-engravings of Kathiawar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5- postage, 4 annas.

CHOCOLATE, Coffee, and Tea, Sherry Cobbler, 4 kinds American drinks daily. Also Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs of the best brand at F. PELLI, 53, Medow Street, Fort.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in sea. Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 28in.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Gilt-ware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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SURGEON DENTIST.
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IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
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SALE OF BURNT AND WET AND DAMAGED COTTON.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., at the premises of the Colaba Press Co. Ld., (behind the Grant Buildings), Colaba, on account of the underwriters—
2 Doeras and a quantity of loose damaged and wet and burnt cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th April, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.
9 bales twist, Turkey red and mock water.
6 cases brown cotton & hose and umbrellas.
7 ,, Turkey red prints and drill colored.
4 ,, white shirtings and handkerchieves.
5 bales grey piece goods.
A quantity of flower vases green colour, wine brandy, &c.
18 casks Scottish spindle oil for Mill and machinery.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 24th April, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite the "Reservoir," a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, bigonias, stephanotes, orchids, palms, and many other flowering shrubs, the property of General J. H. WHITE.
Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND LOST LUGGAGE AT THE G.I.P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS, BYKULLA BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—
A quantity of lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Bridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, litrature oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, a handsome strong English-built victoria, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Professor M. MACMILLAN.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Marine Villa," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and mahogany household furniture of the latest designs, best plateware, very rich crockery and glassware, a grand boudoir and uniform in solid mahogany by Kaps, nearly new in first rate condition, very rich and brilliant tone, especially built for Indian climate, magnificent marble clock, with side ornaments, very rich real Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rare table ornaments, very rich tapestry, curtain, handsome sinus patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strongly built comfortable Victoria, in very good order, one very handsome and fast Bay galloway, 5 years old, and a set of plated mounted single harness by Dunnett, &c. &c. the property of Dr. R. Riswalda, secretary to the Imperial German Consul.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite the Reservoir, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood residence, with terrace-verandah polished household furniture made to order by "Winbridge," and "Dechamp," best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate full-size slate billiard table by J. THURSTON and Co., with balls, cues, marking board, &c, complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome rosewood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehn, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c., &c., the property of General J. H. WHITE.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from Mr. Robert Scott, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of James Maund, of Bombay, an insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, 1st May, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) subject to particulars and conditions of sale which will then be produced—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, for a term of fifty years, from the 1st day of March, 1883, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,419 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows: On the north by Ahmedabai Street, on the east by the road through which the Carnac Bunder sidings pass, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by the premises next described, on which said premises a large metal business has been for some years carried, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Donald Hennessey and Couper, and recently in that of the said James Donald, and are known as "The Ripon Iron Works," together with the large workshops, godowns and buildings erected on the said piece or parcel of land and the machinery fixtures and effects now in or upon the same.
The whole of the above will be submitted in the first instance at one lot, subject to a reserved bid, and if not so sold will be put up in lots, the first lot comprising the land and buildings, and the remaining lots the machinery fixtures and effects.
Also will be sold by Public Auction at the same time and place by order of the mortgagees, and on account of the estate of the said James Donald—
All that piece of leasehold land, with the houses, out houses and buildings erected thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 245 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the north by Ahmedabai Street, on the south by a vacant land now or lately in the occupation of Moosajee Ebramjee and Gulam Hussein Allyohoy, on the east by the previously described property, and on the west by property now in the occupation of Jafferjee Abass, which said premises are held for the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for a term of ten years, created by an indenture of lease, dated the 23rd day of May, 1881.
For particular and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, and Crawford and Buckland, Solicitors to the respective mortgagees.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th April, 1888.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system;
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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
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NOTES
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY, EVENING, APRIL 23.

We have already given the substance of Saturday's telegrams relating to Cotton and other produce; the London financial message to hand this morning reports no change in any of the items usually wired.

The Liverpool opening telegram states that the Cotton Market was steady this morning; probable sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 11,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay returns for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 8,60,364
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,, 1,73,958
Other Deposits	Dec.	,, 5,08,846
Government Securities	Dec.	,, 2,327
Loans	Inc.	,, 6,99,093
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,, 5,43,438
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,, 4,08,054
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,, 3,51,521

The increase in the Bank's Cash Balance of 3½ lakhs, although due, as will be seen from the figures given above, to an augmentation of Government Deposits, is indicative of continued ease in the money market; for even had this aid been wanting to swell the balance, the difference the other way compared with the previous week would not have been large looking to the season of the year. There has been, it will be noticed, a contraction in Private Deposits, and an increase in Loans; but, on the other hand, there have been fewer Bills discounted, so that the trade demand had become greater by some 6⅝ lakhs, which, considering how freely produce has been arriving cannot be considered large, and testifies to the more than usually adequate provision which has been made this season for financing during its busiest portion.

COTTON.—Our market has been steady to-day, and a considerable business in ready stuff has transpired on the basis of previous quotations in most cases. Bengals have been exceptionally firm, being wanted for shipment, and there have been European buyers for this month at Rs. 185, Rs. 180, and Rs. 174 for the three current qualities, respectively, but no sellers under half a rupee more. We have also heard of buyers of the same class, of "Fully Good" Bhownuggur at Rs. 212; but with these exceptions there has been little enquiry from exporters, and the bulk of the business done must be credited to native operators and local consumers. The purchases of ready Cotton, which sum up nearly 3,000 bales, have consisted principally of Julgaum, at Rs. 195; Pachora, at Rs 196; Wadwan, at Rs. 196-201½; Bengals, at Rs. 180-5; Dharwar, at Rs. 208-10; Dhollera, at Rs. 213½; and comparatively small lots of Untni, at Rs. 178; Veraval, at Rs. 190; and Compta, at Rs. 188 per candy.

WHEAT has been in less demand to-day, but a moderate business is reported in Ekdani and No. 1 Club Delhi, and the market is steady at previous quotations, all round.

SEEDS.—A large business has taken place in *Linseed*, which is quoted 1 anna per cwt. higher in a firm market. *Rapeseed*, which is being taken to a moderate extent, is also firm, and we now quote Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 5-15-0 per cwt., and Red Cawnpore and Delhi at Rs. 5-5-6 per cwt. for ready seed, forward contracts being obtainable on rather easier terms. Poppyseed is again quoted at Rs. 6-8-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,888	bales.
Wheat	62,469	cwts.
Linseed	20,405	,,
Rapeseed	15,187	,,
Gingelly	512	,,
Poppy Seed	7,096	,,
Groundnuts	818	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, but rates cannot be called quotably lower for ready cargo as a rule. We hear that the Horn Head (s) originally taken up at 21s. 6d. per ton, has been re-chartered for early May loading, at 20s. 9d. for U. K. or Continent; and the Lausdown (s) is reported to have been taken up for U. K. Continent, or two Mediterranean Ports at 21s. 3d. per ton for June loading. Business for Marseilles has been done to-day at 20s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE re-opened with a rather firm feeling, and has been steady throughout the day at a general advance of 1-32d. on last Friday's closing rates. Some 3 months' sight Credits were placed early in the day at 1s. 4 15-32d., but this is really the only business of consequence which has transpired. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅞d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4⅜d.	,,
Francs do.	1·74¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been pretty steady to-day at par to 1-16 premium for Fours for money and the next account, and 99 9-16 for the end of next month, with a good many sellers in the market on the last line. At closing 100⅛ was quoted for cash, with sellers at the rate. The other Paper has been put down to 106½ nominal.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes which we have to notice this evening are a decline of Rs. 85 in Ripon, Rs. 10 in Presidency, and Rs. 5 in Queen, Mill Shares; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Imperial, and of Rs. 2 in City of Bombay. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 down.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th April as compared with the statement of the 14th April 1888:—

	April 14. Rs.	April 20. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	65,40,439	74,00,803
do. do. at Branches	19,58,938	17,84,980
Other Deposits	2,89,29,755	2,84,20,910
Post Bills	9,100	9,581
Cash Credits undrawn	12,39,256	6,69,843
Rs	5,13,27,489	5,09,36,117
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	35,99,129	35,96,802
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	39,95,597	35,39,611
Loans on Security of do.	31,01,873	39,00,971
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,900	2,915
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,67,23,428	2,61,79,990
Stamps	28,337	28,381
Dead Stock Rs. 5,87,350		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,02,350	3,02,350
Bullion	39,200	7,200
Cash Balances with Correspondents	8,93,004	4,84,950
Cash and Currency Notes	1,26,41,666	1,29,93,187
	5,13,27,489	5,09,36,117

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
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HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.
16, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

FRANCIS—WHILTON—April 2, at Stockwell-green, Joseph Addison Francis, of St Heller's, Jersey, late P W D, Punjab, to Carrie, daughter of Charles Whilton, of Brixton.
GILBERT—SHUBRICK—April 3, at South Kensington, Walter Raleigh Gilbert, of The Mount, Ilfracombe, son of Col Gilbert, C B, The Priory, Bodmin, to Rachel Mary, daughter of General Richard Shubrick, H M Indian Army, of Cornwall-Mansions, S W.
WOOLDRIDGE—MITCHELL—April 2, at Christ Church, Mayfair, William Henry Wooldridge, Esq., of Sandown, I.W., to Jessie Camilla, daughter of the late Col. Hugh Mitchell, Madras Army.

DEATHS.

CHILD—March 25, at Wotton-under-Edge, Glos., Thomas Smith Child, late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, 90.
ELLIS—March 28, at Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, W, the Rev Fitzhenr William Ellis, M A, Retired Chaplain, H M Indian Service.
FRASER—March 30, Mrs H C Fraser, relict of the late Edward Gustavus Fraser, late Civil Judge of Lucknow.
RAWLINSON—March 26, at Eaton-square, Sir Christopher Rawlinson, formerly Chief Justice of the late Supreme Court at Madras.
RITHERDON—April 2, at Sydenham, Major-Gen Augustus William Ritherdon, Retired H M Indian Forces.
ROBERTSON—April 5, at Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, Isabella Flora, widow of Andrew Robertson, Madras Civil Service.
SMITH—April 1, in Serampore House, Merchiston, Edinburgh, Janet Colquhoun, wife of George Smith, LLD, CIE, 55.
STEPHEN—March 7, at Las Palmas (Grand Canary), Rosomond Eleanor, wife of Carr Stephen, Barrister-at-law, H M Indian Service.
TURNER—April 4, at Edinburgh, Eliza Rachel Lowe Turner, widow of the late Thomas Jacob Turner, Bengal Civil Service, 82.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ENGINEER—April 23, at Gowalia Tank Road, Mr. Dossabhoy Hormasjee Shroff and Engineer, grandson of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Engineer and Iron Founder, and brother to Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Engineer, aged 24, deeply regretted. The Funeral will take place at 7 a.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HENDERSON—April 15, at Foswell, Simla, the wife of E P Henderson, C S, of a son.

DEATH.

TOMLINSON—April 18, at Vaughaur, Frederic Henry Tomlinson, of Wynaad, aged 47 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1888

PRINCE KROPOTKIN has broken a lance in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century* against an old established principle of political economy. For many years increased division and subdivision of labour has been the most striking feature in the history of industry, but of late distinct signs of a contrary tendency have, according to Prince Kropotkin, begun to make themselves manifest. Political economists are never weary of tracing the steady progress made towards the present minute subdivision of labour from the first childhood of the human race. The versatile primitive savage, who lived long before the dawn of political economy, was his own gardener, baker, hunter, tailor and cobbler, but now-a-days a man may find that his whole vocation in life is day after day to make some particular hundredth part of a pin. Since the promulgation and partial acceptance of the principles of free trade, the same tendency to subdivision of labour has been seen to be applicable to nations as well as to individuals. Distinct approximation in some respect has been made towards the millennium of free trade political economists, and it is hoped that the day will soon come when each nation will confine all its energies to one particular industry and be supplied by commerce with the products of all other industries. But, as Prince Kropotkin shows, this tendency towards increased subdivision, at any rate in the case of nations, is no longer the universal law of industrial development. Nations refuse to follow the lines confidently laid down for them by political economists. Russia, for instance, was supposed to be destined to confine herself almost exclusively to the production of corn, in exchange for which she was to receive the various manufactures of the western nations, particularly of England. Such was indeed, roughly speaking, her commercial position in the middle of the century. But now all is being changed. Russia is year by year decreasing her production and export of corn and increasing her manufactures. In 1867 Russia supplied 33 per cent. of the corn imported into England, 14 per cent. in 1876, and only 8 per cent. in 1880. On the other hand, the production of manufactures has been rapidly increasing in Russia. In 1861 the value of her manufactured goods was 296 millions of roubles, while in 1884 it had risen to 1,556 millions. A similar advance has been made in mining industry. "The output of the coal mines of the Don has doubled during the last ten years, and in Poland it has increased fourfold. Nearly all the steel, three-quarters of the iron, and two-thirds of the pig iron used in Russia are home produce." Not to mention Germany, France and America, the same progress towards industrial independence of foreign countries is shown by Prince Kropotkin's figures to be going on in Italy, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Brasil and Mexico. India shows decided symptoms of following the same course. Many manufactures and other industries are being developed in India to supply the inhabitants with articles which they formerly either entirely or to a much larger extent than now imported from foreign countries. It is perfectly clear that in the future India will not confine herself to agricultural produce. The statistics of the last few years point distinctly in the opposite direction. Since 1881, in spite of the facilities for exportation afforded by the yearly extension of our railway system, the value of India's principal agricultural exports, raw cotton, jute, wheat and rice, has become rather less than greater, and during the same time the export of manufactured cotton goods has more than doubled, while the export of manufactured silk has steadily increased. The fact that India has year by year an increasing amount of manufactured goods to export shows that she is decidedly gaining ground among the manufacturing nations of the world. The statistical tables for British India, published in 1887, give a good idea of the variety of manufacturing and other industries that have been lately springing up or further developed in this country. The most striking instance is of course the extension of cotton manufacture. In 1870 there were only seven mills in Bombay, and now there are so many that it is difficult to count them. In 1872 there were no more than six jute mills in India. Between that year and 1885 no less than eighteen new ones came into existence. The increase in the brewing industry is so great that "nearly all the beer now consumed by the troops in Northern India is Indian Beer, and its displacement of imported beer elsewhere is only a question of time." In addition we have seen of late years the introduction or increase of paper mills, woollen mills, cotton presses, jute presses, ice factories, soap factories, flour mills, tile manufactories, iron foundries and brass foundries, not to mention the wonderful development in the cultivation of tea which has enabled India to export as much as 496 lacs of rupees' worth in the ten months between April 1st, 1887, and the 31st of January, 1888. All these remarkable facts and figures show that India gives considerable support to Prince Kropotkin's theory, that a time is coming when each nation of the world will pursue a far larger variety of industries and be much more dependent on its own resources than it is now. India's progress in this direction, which has been very considerable under a *laisser-faire* policy, may be expected to go on by leaps and bounds when a thorough system of technical education has been established through the length and breadth of the country. In those days we may return to the state of affairs that prevailed when men-of-war were built by Parsee shipwrights in the harbours of Bombay.

A NOTICE of motion, big with fate, came up in its turn yesterday before the Corporation. The notice in question, which stood in the name of Major Selby, had to do with that thrice accursed Municipal Bill which has occupied to little purpose the Legislative Council, the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Corporation for some years. In its original form the motion provided that a committee, consisting of men who had given satisfactory proofs of civism, should be appointed to request his Excellency the Viceroy to veto it, in block and in detail, wiping out all its 429 clauses, elaborated, revised, amended, re-amended and re-revised, discussed and debated, until it seemed as if there was nothing new to be said upon any line of it. All was to disappear; the Supreme Government, once invited to pronounce the veto, would do it—so it was conceived—without an instant's delay or hesitation. But on second thoughts, which do sometimes supervene, and sickly over the native hue of resolution, the motion to invoke the veto was withdrawn, and instead of it was substituted the form of words which was on the agenda paper yesterday to the effect that the Corporation should form itself into a committee of the whole house, so that it might advise itself as to what it ought to do in regard to the "defects" which were assumed to mar the Bill, and what ought to be said or done respecting the "advance" which it was equally assumed ought to have been made. Why the Corporation could not pass its opinion on the Bill without first asking itself to call itself a committee, and give itself sound advice on the subject, is best known to the mover—who did not move anything as matters turned out. When the motion was read out the mover was absent; he had not even provided a deputy to move it in his name or on his behalf. The chairman asked "Does any one desire to speak on this motion?" The answer was a long and an amused silence. Then it was proposed that the motion should be deferred; four voted for delay, four for finishing with it there and then. On second thoughts eight voted for delay and three for despatch. Where is all the revolutionary ardour for a new revision of the Municipal constitution which a couple of local Boulangists have been swaggering about? The proposal to send up the Bill for the Viceroy's veto was withdrawn when it became evident that it would have been laughed out of the Corporation. The emasculated motion substituted for that first absurdity was left on the agenda paper, but no one cared to sponsor it when abandoned on the door-step by its putative father.

THE case of Mr. Taylor, the resolute Commissioner of Patna when the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal dismissed from his post in 1857 for, as was alleged, making too energetic preparations for putting down an apprehended Wahabi rising, has been brought once more before the public, this time with a persuasiveness to which Lord Cross, who is one of the most fair-minded of men, may be hoped to yield. Mr. Taylor has in later years had to deal chiefly with the reluctance of the India Office to reopen a case decided thirty years ago. Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Argyle pleaded that excuse for allowing the ex-Commissioner of Patna to go down to his grave with his grievances unadjusted. We do not know what Statute of Limitation can be pleaded in justification for denying a hearing to a claim of this kind, a claim too which was urged as confidently by the aggrieved man when it was fresh and urgent as it has been since some of the actors in it passed from the scene. Sir Frederick Halliday, the Lieutenant-Governor to whom Mr. Taylor owed his dismissal, was for many years a member of the Secretary of State's Council, and it may be that the recent retirement of the veteran councillor has encouraged the old Commissioner to try again. He ought not to be met with the answer that his right to a reconsideration of his case has lapsed with time, for if the record has been closed it has been closed solely by the refusal of two Secretaries of State to fulfil Sir Stafford Northcote's promise to enquire into it anew. If a wrong was done to Mr. Taylor in dismissing him it was a double wrong, for unless what he did was deserving of censure it deserved special and honourable recognition. Either he gave way to panic, or the measures that he took were precautions necessary to the peace of Behar and the protection of its people against great and imminent danger. The testimony in support of the latter view is in the highest degree influential, while from the purely evidential point of view it seems to be very strong. The India Office may have a standard of its own by which to judge of the value of a *Times* article—a standard which we suspect varies with season and circumstance. But it can scarcely be too much to say of the account of Mr. Taylor's claims that appeared in the *Times* a month ago that it constitutes a very strong *prima facie* case, and that Lord Cross can scarcely allow it to pass unheeded without endangering the reputation for fairness in the treatment of personal claims which he has enjoyed hitherto.

A GOOD many people will learn with regret that continued ill-health has at length compelled Mr. B. M. Malabari to leave Bombay in search of the complete rest and change of climate which the doctors advise as absolutely necessary. Mr. Malabari has this week given up active editorial work, so that for the present, at all events, the journal to which he has given so marked an individuality will no longer appear on his responsibility. To mark his temporary retirement—as all who wish well for the advancement of the Indian communities must hope it will be—Mr. Malabari has lately distributed more than Rs. 4,000 in the names of his mother and of other friends, such as the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, Bishop Meurin, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and Mr. Taylor of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, applying the money partly in school prizes, partly to the Countess of Dufferin's and Lady Reay's Funds, and partly to the assistance of discharged convicts. We mention this in the belief that there is no reason why the world should not sometimes hear of gifts concerning which the giver is silent. Those who have seen much of Mr. Malabari's work know that it has involved an expenditure of something more than arduous and unceasing labour, and we believe that at least half of his income—and he is not a rich man—has for some years gone out in support of the good causes of which he has been the champion. We hope he will return soon and resume an enterprise which the fair-minded even amongst those who differ from him must recognise has been carried on with disinterestedness and devotion.

THE Government resolution on the subject of a new European General Hospital which we publish in another column is disappointing. We cannot in the first place understand why the Resolution refers to the committee appointed to report on the subject as a recently appointed committee, unless indeed the official measure of time is different from that in common use. It is nearly two years since the committee in question was appointed; it was prompt in sending in its report, recommending that the new hospital should be built on the Castle site, and it was not long after that that we announced that the Public Works Department had received instructions to prepare plans for a hospital to cost ten lakhs. Whatever may have come of these plans—whether or not ten lakhs, in the condition of the finances to which pointed allusion is made in the resolution, is now considered too much to pay for a European General Hospital—new plans are now called for, and when these are ready the ground will be cleared for the erection of the female ward and nurses' quarters, the urgent necessity for which is fully recognized by the Government. The resolution speaks despairingly concerning the possibility of executing even this instalment of the plan before the rains, as though the imminence of the rains had presented itself to the Government as a surprise, and as though the scandalous deficiencies of the present hospital, which have over and over again been brought under notice by the press, had only presented themselves to the consciousness of the Government during the past few days or weeks.

SOME ground required for the extension of the Mahaluxmi battery has been taken from the Breach Candy Swimming Bath, the Collector having awarded eight annas a square yard for it. At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, a letter was read from the Bath Committee saying that the rate offered by the Collector was very low, and that they had not sufficient funds to incur the expense of appealing to the High Court against the award. They, therefore, asked the Corporation to take legal action in their capacity of trustees. It was resolved, on the motion of the Hon. P. M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Geary, to inform the Bath Committee that the Corporation would contest the award of the Collector, if the Committee would undertake to indemnify the Corporation against all cost of litigation, as well as the cost of any opinion which it might be desirable to take before contesting the award. It was further agreed that, in case the Committee declined to accept the proposal, the Acting Municipal Commissioner be authorized to accept the award.

MR. N. G. CHANDARVARKAR, the candidate for the seat in the Corporation vacated by the resignation of Dr. Peterson, will address the Ratepayers at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute this evening, at 5-30. The Hon.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTENBURG, APRIL 22, EVENING.

The official bulletin issued this evening regarding the condition of the Emperor Frederick states that his Imperial Majesty slept well, and that the temperature of the fever has been greatly reduced.

The bulletin adds that to-day was the best day which the Imperial patient had for weeks.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

FLORENCE, APRIL 22.

Her Majesty the Queen started for Berlin to-day, to visit the Emperor and Empress of Germany.

A large concourse of people thronged the streets, and gave the Queen of England an enthusiastic farewell.

THE BOULANGER PROPAGANDA.

PARIS, APRIL 22.

Tranquillity prevails here to-day.

The students who took part in the anti-Boulangerist demonstration yesterday sent a deputation to interview M. Floquet and to lay before him a complaint against the action of the police during the disturbances which took place when their procession came into collision with the Boulangerists.

The interview asked for was granted.

The French Premier has resolved to suppress all disturbances with a firm hand.

MASSACRE OF MUSSULMANS IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 23.

Intelligence has been received here of serious conflicts between the Turks and Christians at Canea in the Island of Crete.

The Christians have killed and mutilated 500 Mussalmans.

They afterwards paraded about the town in a most defiant manner, crying vengeance against the Turks; and also threatened and insulted the Governor.

Matters assumed a most alarming character, but with the aid of the military order was restored after some resistance.

Ten leaders of the Christians have been arrested.

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 23.

A special London telegram to the *Pioneer* states that the *Times* publishes Abdul Huq's letters to Mr. Watson and demands an inquiry. The paper comments severely on the fact of the Nizam's shares purporting to be bought by eight brokers with an open market and yet having been delivered in unbroken sequence, and suggests that his Highness should confirm the concession on condition of the Company guaranteeing to expend half a million within ten years in developing the minerals of Hyderabad; the Nizam to appoint half the directors.

The affair will be debated in the House of Commons next week. The prospects of recovering the Nizam's money from Messrs. Watson and Stewart are considered good.

RESIGNATION OF MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S PRIME MINISTER.

H. H. the Maharaja Holkar's Prime Minister has resigned.

CHOLERA IN CASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

A telegram from the Resident at Cashmere, dated the 22nd inst., reports that cholera is spreading in the city, but not badly. Thirty-nine cases occurred on the 19th, and seventeen more up to the 21st; but the death-rate is under 20 per cent. Cholera is not spreading in the Valley, but some cases are reported from Uri amongst the workmen on the road to Jamu; and Banihal-road is said to be free from the disease.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 21.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

TRIESTE, APRIL 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Medusa, from Bombay, reached here this afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

ADEN, APRIL 23.

The Italian Mail steamer Manilla, left here for Bombay yesterday, at 3 p. m.

COLOMBO, APRIL 23.

The mail steamer Deccan, from China, arrived here this day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. do.	72½
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106⅜
Bar Silver	42⅜

THERE is reason to believe, says a correspondent, that very shortly there will be negotiations between the French Foreign Office and our own as to the activity of Frenchmen in Siam. According to advices which have been received here, there is a large number of the latter on the north-east frontier of the State, and it is considered as of unpleasant significance that they and the Siamese should be co-operating to suppress the bands of Black Flags that are wandering over the country. Sir Andrew Clarke, formerly Governor at Singapore, has arrived at Bangkok, and is now actively engaged in promoting the schemes for covering Siam with railways which have recently been projected.

THE recent disturbances in Roumania, writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, are grave enough in character; but there is reason to believe that the originators of them had no object beyond keeping alive the dissatisfaction with responsible and independent government in the Principalities. A diplomatist who has just returned from St. Petersburg informs me that Russia has no intention of provoking an actual war this year. The indiscreet zeal of his agents may drive the Czar into the field, whether he likes it or not; but his desire is to wait until the general European situation offers a better opportunity for direct interference in the affairs of Roumania and Bulgaria. In the meantime, Russian emissaries are taking care that the Danubian populations do not settle down into an indifferent attitude to the Muscovite; and we shall hear now and again of riots similar to those which M. Bratiano has so successfully dealt with.

No importance whatever is attached by the British North Borneo Company to the recent disturbances at Labu. So trifling was it that but for the precautionary measure taken before the full details were known in sending the gunboat Rambler to the scene of the disorder nothing would have been heard of the matter in this country save in the naval administration report from the Resident in the province. It was simply a case of a few Malays from the interior running amuck while in a state of intoxication.

THE Russian Government proposes to reform its system of punishments, and in future imprisonment will in the majority of cases be substituted for deportation to Siberia. This reform is stated to be due to the representations of Generals Ignatieff and Korff, Governors-General of the Irkutsk and Amur districts of Siberia respectively.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that it is the intention of the Foreign Office to make four permanent appointments of Consular officers in Corea. At present the Consul-General at Seoul, the capital, is taken either from the China or from the Japan Consular Service, according to circumstances, and the same is the case with the Vice-Consul under him. "As I understand, it is now intended to appoint two officers definitely for Corea to these posts, and also two more to the posts of Fusan and Glensau. These four will probably be incorporated with the China Consular Service, and be treated for purposes of promotion, transfer, &c., as members of the latter. Unlike several other Powers—Japan, Russia, and the United States, for example—Great Britain has refused to appoint an independent diplomatic officer to the Court of Corea. Our Consul-General there is always under the orders of the Minister at Pekin, whose instructions to him in political matters are no doubt given after consultation with the Chinese Government. This practice—acknowledging, as it does, indirectly the suzerainty of China over Corea—has always been a source of the utmost satisfaction to the former."

MR. C. T. BUCKLAND, writing "about snakes" in the new number of *Longman's Magazine*, tells a funny story about the Duke of Argyll's device to rid India of the venomous reptiles. When his Grace was Secretary for India, there came to him the cunning inventor of the "asphyxiator," which, when applied to a rabbit hole, compelled the rabbit either to bolt or be suffocated. The Duke thereupon ordered twenty asphyxiators to be sent to India in order that the snake might be treated even as the rabbit had been. Mr. Buckland was ordered to make trial of the device. It comprised a "sort of fire-box in which a pestilently smelling paper was to be burnt." The turning of a wheel sent the smoke through a long nozzle which was to be inserted in the snake's hole. Mr. Buckland, having manned the machine with a crew of three men (one to stoke and turn the wheel, another to direct the nozzle, and the third to stand by with a stick in case the snake elected to bolt), set out one day to make the trial. The smoke was promptly injected into a snake hole, when out bolted a terrified rat. The man with the stick struck at it madly and broke the nozzle pipe; the man holding that fell back upon him that worked the engine, and both collapsed, and—the rat escaped! *Parturiunt montes*, &c. After a native had lighted up this infernal machine to warm himself, and been found well asphyxiated, "the men," as Mr. Buckland naively puts it, "lost confidence" in it; and the official career of his Grace's asphyxiator in Bengal came to an end.

IN view of the fact that distorted versions have appeared of the Crown Prince's speech in proposing Prince Bismarck's health at the recent banquet in honour of the Imperial Chancellor's birthday, the semi official *North German Gazette* is authorized to publish the text, which runs as follows:—

Of the forty years just mentioned by the last speaker, not one has been so serious and of such weighty import as the present. The Emperor William, whom you faithfully served for twenty-seven years, has gone to his rest. The people are cheering the present ruler, who shared in founding the greatness of the Fatherland. Your Highness, as all of us, will serve him with the same old German, manly loyalty. To use a military illustration, I compare our present situation to that of a regiment which is advancing to the attack. The commander has fallen and the next in command, although hard hit, rides boldly in advance. All eyes are fixed on the flag which the bearer waves on high. Thus does your Highness hold the banner of the Empire. May it still long be permitted to you in conjunction with our beloved and revered Emperor to hold on high the imperial flag. May God bless and protect the Emperor and your Highness.

BRIEFLESS barristers, who are tired of waiting at home for the clients that never come, are now offered a chance by the Colonial Office. It has been decided that the posts of District Commissioner on the West Coast of Africa—of which there are about a dozen—are in future to be held by men with a legal training, and Lord Knutsford is now looking for suitable persons to fill the appointments. The salaries range from £400 to £800 per annum, each full year of service being followed by six months' leave of absence at home on half-pay. Constabulary officers have hitherto done the duty of District Commissioners.

THE *Christian Herald* has proved to its own satisfaction that general Boulanger is the Beast of the Apocalypse, by the well-known method of Greek numerals. By the same ingenious calculation the Grand Old Man has been proved to be the said Beast, thus:—

E	(short) 5	3	G
B	2	30	L
O	70	1	A
U	400	4	D
L	30	200	S
A	1	300	T
N	50	70	O
G	3	50	N
E	(short) 5	8 (long)	E
R	100		
	666	666	

ONE of the most distinguished actresses in Hungary, Mdme. de Pulsky, wife of M. Charles de Pulsky, a member of Parliament, has committed suicide at Buda Pest. She first threw herself into the Danube, and, on being rescued and carried to her home, took poison. The affair is rendered additionally distressing by the fact that M. Charles de Pulsky is now lying ill in bed of a serious wound received in a recent duel. M. Charles de Pulsky is the son of the eminent writer, Francois de Pulsky, and was educated in England, where he has many friends.

THE *Punjab Times* says:—"There was recently in Lahore a native astrologer who went in for thought-reading and gained much local fame by his successful divining. To him comes a very high Punjab official to test his thought-reading skill. 'What am I thinking of?' said the official; quickly came the reply 'Russ awenge ye nahin?' (Are the Russians coming or not!). The official smiled and admitted that was exactly what he had been thinking. Wishing to give one more trial he again asked him what his thoughts were. 'Kab awenge?' was the reply. (When will they come?) 'Right,' said the Englishman, 'and now can you tell by your art *when* they will come?' After a few mysterious calculations the Brahmin's answer was: 'In thirteen months.' Then rumour goes on to say that the reward of the Brahmin was incarceration with an allowance of Re 1 per diem that he might not impart his prophecies to the multitude. This is a pure bazaar rumour, and doubtless believed by thousands."

THE Tichborne claimant arrive in Liverpool from New York three weeks ago. "My ticket of leave expires this week," he said, to a New York reporter, "and I am going to England as soon as I can get enough money. I shall have 100 new witnesses, and shall produce Arthur Orton at the proper time, and prove his identity. Since 8 August, 1871, he has been confined in a lunatic asylum in Parramatta, New South Wales. If everything is favourable I expect to get my case in court by November next. I can prove that the jury which convicted me was packed. I have been promised £100,000 by Miss Baring, of the London banking firm of Baring Brothers, to carry on my case; £84,000 has been subscribed by the Tichborne Vindication and Magna Charta Association for the same purpose."

THE NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE following is a Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department on the subject of the reservation of a site and call for a block plan of the proposed new European General Hospital, Bombay:—

Resolution—Government accept the recommendation of the committee,—composed of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay; the Physician in charge, European General Hospital; the Honorary Secretary, European General Hospital Endowment Fund; the Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Deparment—which recently met at the Public Works Department, Secretariat, and agree that a site shall be reserved for the European General Hospital, bounded on the east by the Frere Road and comprising the site of Fort George and such portion of the site of the present hospital as lies to the north of a line drawn east and west on the south side of the present *Delirium Tremens* ward.

2. In the present state of the finances, Government can only undertake the construction of such portions of the new hospital as are urgently necessary. The most urgent requirements are a new female hospital and improved quarters for the resident nurses, and provision for this portion of the scheme will be made in the budget for the current year.

3. But before work can be commenced, it is essential that a complete block plan, showing the ultimate arrangement of all the hospital buildings, shall be prepared. This should be done by the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, in communication with the Physician in charge of the hospital. It should be submitted, through the Sanitary Commissioner and Surgeon-General, for the approval and sanction of Government.

4. The next step will be the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for the southern block to be ultimately a portion of the male hospital, but which it will be convenient to use in the first instance as a female hospital. The design should be drawn by the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, in communication with the Physician in charge. It should be without architectural features of any kind, the single requisite being that the wards should be well proportioned, well lighted and ventilated, and with deep verandahs. The block may have two upper-floors.

5. These preparatory steps will take time, and it is feared it will not be possible to proceed with the building itself until after the rains, but, in the meantime, the site can be cleared and contracts for the work can be settled.

6. As regards the quarters for resident nurses, it is proposed that they shall be provided in what is now the female hospital on the completion of the new building. In the meantime, it is considered the European Apprentices' quarters, now unoccupied, might be altered in such a way as to furnish suitable temporary accommodation. This suggestion should, in the first instance, be reported upon by the Medical and Public Works Officers in consultation.

WALTER C. HUGHES,
Under-Secretary to Government.

THE OLD SECRETARIAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the name of a Hyderadad official is so prominently before the public in connection with the Deccan Mining Company, it may serve a good purpose to ask certain questions about the sale of the Old Secretariat to the same capitalist. When the announcement of this sale appeared in your columns the utmost surprise was felt. Firstly, it was asked, Who was the purchaser?—Answer: A rich capitalist of Hyderabad. Secondly, Had the proposed sale of these buildings and site been duly advertised in the Bombay papers?—Answer: No; the sale was a private one, made by the Collector of Bombay. Thirdly, Why was this sale of the most central business site in the whole of the Fort made secretly, and why were not the Corporation, and the public generally, admitted into competition? To this no answer could ever be found.

The sale occurred many months ago—I cannot state the exact date. The whole matter has remained a mystery to the general public, and there is a widespread feeling that the interest of the public have been disregarded, and the Treasury has been deprived of that fair price which open competition might have brought. The historical and local associations of this site are well known, and their influence as a factor in a public sale would have been considerable.

Will the whole of the facts about the sale ever be made known? And why cannot the Bombay Corporation be consulted in these matters of the sale of Government, and therefore public, property in the very centre of the Municipality, and why are not the general Bombay public invited to compete for such exceptionally good sites?

The obvious, and usual principles of sale and purchase have in this transaction been utterly disregarded. The secrecy observed in this transaction stands in the strongest contrast to the fact that a private property, exactly opposite the Old Secretariat, has lately been widely advertised for sale, and every publicity given to it.

April 23. PALTAN.

UNRELIABLE SAFES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having perused the recent correspondence relative to "Fraudulent Fireproof Safes," I feel bound in support of my own interests to take some notice of it. In the first place it cannot be supposed that "Auction Sale Rooms" are likely places to find articles of the highest reputation and manufacture. As a rule, only goods of an unsaleable or unmarketable nature are sold by auction. This is more particularly the case when the articles are new. One correspondent says that he purchased his safe at an auction some four years ago, and that the lock has eight tumblers, whereas "Chubb's Patent Lock" (as Mr. Eduljee observes) has only six. They must have been bought without a guarantee. Had he gone to a respectable firm at the onset, he could have secured the genuine article. As far as I am individually concerned, I can give an assurance that my safes are "Fireproof" for at least twenty-four hours; and that every safe in my establishment is fitted with an original "Chubb's Patent Lock" with six tumblers only. I am also prepared to produce some sixty certificates commenting upon the unrivalled quality of the safes manufactured by me and issued from my warehouse. I challenge any Borah locksmith to open the lock of one of my safes in twelve hours.

NAGURDASS PURBHOODASS,
Manufacturer of Fireproof Iron Safes.
No. 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

CRICKET.

G. I. P. RAILWAY *VS.* PARSEES.

THE Parsee Cricket Team played a match with the officers of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on Saturday last, which resulted in favour of the Parsees by an innings and 10 runs, in spite of the absence of Mr. Pavri, who was not in Bombay. The Europeans, having won the toss, elected to bat. They were all disposed off for 63. Messrs. H. J. and F. J. Clark could only make double figures of 10 and 11. The Parsees scored 108. The chief contributors among them were Messrs. Dubash 29, Harver 16, Bapasola 15, Kanga 14, and Billimoria 13. In the second innings the Europeans were only able to score 35. None of them could manage to do anything with the bowling of Messrs. M. D. Kanga and D. N. Writer. The bowling and fielding of the Europeans were excellent. As was expected, both the Parsee left-hand bowlers bowled splendidly, and the chief incident of the day was the "hat trick" performance by Mr. Writer, which was seen the first time on the Bombay field. The bowler was greeted with loud cheers from all sides of the Esplanade, and in commemoration of this performance the Parsee team proposed to make a suitable present. The names of Messrs. Cooper and Gagrat were inserted in error on Saturday last for those of Messrs. Pundole and M. D. Kanga, as the former were not included in the team.

MILITARY NEWS.

A REPORT is current that there was some friction between the Horse Guards and the India Office concerning the appointment to the last Divisional command in India. The Commander-in-Chief nominated Major-General Bell; the India Office pressed the claim of Major-General Sir George White, K.C.B., of Burmese reputation. It ended in a "draw," and Major-General Lynch was the lucky officer who benefited by the "split in the camp."

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE ON BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

ON March 29 Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji delivered an address at the North Islington Liberal Club, Holloway Road, upon "The Indian National Council." The chair was taken by Mr. A. W. Duncan, who was supported by Dr. Grigsby, LL.B., Mr. H. Cooke Smith, Mr. Thomas Moss, B.A. (the secretary), and others. Mr. Naoroji said that the establishment of the National Council was a phenomenal event in India. About the time when the British Indian Empire was almost completed, the British rulers laid down the lines upon which they intended to carry on the government of the country. The question that was asked was whether the English government was to be like any of the despotic Asiatic governments, or constitutional, such as the British government was. There was, however, no hesitation on the part of England, who decided at once that it should be a government such as that of England itself, and the same rights and privileges as those of the English people were granted to India. A little more than half a century ago the educational seat and the political seat were established, while the third great and important event was the establishment of a free press, a concession which the natives of India could not at first properly appreciate. The Indians had gradually learned what British government was, and they had proved themselves apt pupils. It was nonsense to talk about disloyalty because a few of the native prints were always speaking against British rule. By the extension of education there had been spread a common language throughout the whole nation. The native press not only discussed Indian but English politics, and, he ventured to think, as intellectually as the average journals here. A great cause of complaint, however, was the slight attention paid to Indian affairs in the British Parliament. There are a few friends of India in the House of Commons, but a reply was given to their questions in a mechanical manner by the Secretary of State, and if a division was claimed the Government had a majority at its back which had the effect of closing the mouths of those members. There was another great complaint, which was that the whole destinies of 250,000,000 people, as well as their taxation, were disposed of in a few hours once a year when the Budget was brought in. Such a state of things was, to say the least, scandalous, and some better attention should be paid to the affairs of India, and representation must go with taxation. The claims of the National Council or Congress were of a most moderate character.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* thus deals with the passage in Mr. Mehdi Hasan's letter in which the Nizam's Chief Justice regrets the lack of social intercourse between Europeans and Natives in India:—

None can more regret the lack of cordial intercourse between the educated natives and English than do the English people themselves. But we feel with equal regret that the hindrance to the social intimacy desired is on the other side. English gentlemen in India, with their wives and daughters, and other inmates of their house, receive with much satisfaction the visits of those educated native gentlemen, and they are many, whose cultivated manners, inmate politeness, and sensible conversation would make their society valued anywhere. But the acquaintance, which is thus pleasing and profitable, so far as it goes, can go no further than this. The visits which we receive they will not. We do not blame native gentlemen of good family and good position for this. It is in accordance with the habit of the country that the ladies could not receive such visits. We should not desire that this custom should be thrown aside and European fashion in this respect adopted all at once. Such social changes cannot be made to order. They must be slow and quie and cannot be pushed, but will come about gradually under various influences. This change is beginning now, for Indian gentlemen who bring wife, or sister, or daughter, to England bring them into society, and see them paying and receiving visits like English ladies. Meantime in India the established custom is a bar to that free intercourse of families which we have in England. And English people in in India, however willing, can do nothing to remove it.

No doubt gentlemen in England know many people very intimately while they have no acquaintance with the ladies of their families. But there is not the wall of partition that there is in India. Well as we may know native gentlemen there, meeting them frequently and having much pleasant intercourse with them, there is always an undefined but real feeling that, while domestic interests and relationships may not be mentioned or referred to, the intimacy is in some sense superficial after all.

It is quite true that many English in India, sometimes from want of familiarity with the native language (when that has to be the medium of conversation), sometimes from want of knowledge of native ways and manners, or from inability to get out of self so far as to be in sympathy with people of a different race and religion, or from natural coldnes, shyness, or hardness of character, or from irritation because business is interrupted, or from a most misplaced haughtiness, do not cultivate and appreciate the society of native gentlemen as they might with great advantage. This is true. But it arises most commonly from no worse cause than a national defect which shows itself when English people travel on the Continent, when they are accustomed to be distant and unsociable, and do not like their quiet, comfortable way of getting through life to be disturbed. The chief hindrance in India to free intercourse of people well disposed towards it is that which has been mentioned above. It may not be thought sufficient to account for that defect of social intimacy between native and English gentlemen which your correspondent justly deplores. But it is Time will work the needed changes on both sides.

THE GROWTH OF RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

M. KOSTINKO, Chief of the Asiatic Department of the General Staff of the Russian Army, has lately published a work entitled "Etudes sur l'Histoire des Conquetes Russes dans l'Asie Centrale," from which the following table of the growth of Russian dominions in Central Asia is taken:—

RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.

		Square kilometres.	Population.
	Extent in 1867	822,085	1,059,914
1868	District of Zerafshan	14,135	200,000
1870	District of Kohistan	13,420	31,488
1873	Delta of the Oxus, right bank	93,500	109,665
1874	Transcaspian Territory	220,400	87,200
1875	District of Namangan	20,075	127,216
1876	Ferghana. Alai. Pamir	67,870	602,345
1881	Akhal Tekké	30 640	35,000
1881	Part of Kuldja Territory	12,355	56,720
1884	Merv, Tedjent, Attak, Yolotan, Sarakhs	242,375	117,000
1885	Penjdeh		
	Total annexation since 1868	814,650	1,333,634
	General total in 1887	1,636,735	2,392,813

The following figures are given for the rest of Central Asia:—

NON-RUSSIAN TURKISTAN.

Khanate of Khiva	39,655	400,000
Khanate of Bokhara	737 545	2,000,000
Afghan Possessions	194,755	642,000
	471,955	3,042,000

In addition to these totals, Eastern Turkestan contains the province of Semirechie, the basins of Lakes Balkash and Issi-Kul, with an area of 2,107,000 square kilometres and a population of 5,43 ,848, which gives 2·6 inhabitants to the square kilometre. The areas and populations in Central Asia are thus distributed, the whole being taken as 100 in each case:—

	Area.	Population.
Russia	75	44
Bokhara	11	37
Afghanistan	9	12
Khiva	2	7

The greatest density of population is found in Khiva, where it is 10 to the square kilometre; the least in Russian territory, where it is only 7 per square kilometre; but in some Russian districts, such as Ferghana and Samarcand, the density is greater than in any other part of Turkestan.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists, —Cooper, Nephews & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S MANIFESTO.

GENERAL BOULANGER, on March 30, addressed the following circular to the electors of the Department of the Nord:—

In allowing me to come forward to claim your suffrages, the Government seems to have itself desired to provoke a remonstration concerning its policy. For my own part, I accept this rendezous given to me before universal suffrage. You are asked to decide if it is possible for a great nation like our own to place its trust in men who, in their simplicity imagine that they suppress war by suppressing the means of defence. When I was War Minister I said: "If I wanted war I should be a mad-man; if I did not prepare for it I should be a villain." My views have not changed. Your patriotic fellow-citizens demand a powerful France in order to have a laborious France, whose industrial genius can only be developed in that security which is given by the knowledge of its resources. It is, then, for you to protect yourselves from those who are abandoning you. At this moment Parliament itself is frightened by the consequences of its inactivity. After years of sleep it pretends to wake, and announces schemes of reform, as to the realisation of which it is impossible that it can deceive itself, since every step in advance agreed to be the Chamber inevitably suffers a check at the door of the Senate. This great concentration of Republican forces, which has always been promised, has never been anything but a concentration in the air. And if union has been effected for a moment among the members of Parliament, it was against a General who aspired only to do his duty as a patriot and who was crushed for causes so difficult of avowal that not one of those who made themselves his judges has dared to state them. As regards myself, the union which I dreamt of, and of which I still dream, in spite of the sadness of the present time, is that of all French hearts in presence of the dangers that may threaten us—the union that was brought about in 1870, when the honourable Deputy whose seat is now vacant was fighting under the orders of the Republican General Faidherbe, and fell seriously wounded by the enemy on the barricade of Bapaume. Recent events have proved to demonstration that the Chamber has become entirely estranged from the aspirations of the country. The country understands the Chamber no better than the Chamber itself is capable of understanding the country. Universal suffrage alone is able to settle the difference between those who have delivered the mandate and those who have received it. For the impotence which has befallen the Legislative Assembly there is but one remedy—dissolution of the Chamber, with a revision of the Constitution. It is in this direction that efforts will tend. Vive la France! Vive la Republique!

DABBLING IN POLITICS.

With reference to the General's observations upon himself and his judges, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserts that some days after the four elections in which the General appeared as a candidato for the first time, General Logerot, who entertained great respect for him, sent for him, and said very much what follows:—

I have requested you to come in order that I may have a frank and private explanation with you. You understand that I cannot admit that you, a General at the head of an army corps, my predecessor at the Ministry of War, should take part in politics. This would be a danger for discipline and for the army, and serious fault for which I might be blamed. I ask you to tell me frankly, yes or no, whether you have taken part in the electoral manœuvres which have been conducted in your name? I shall be guided by what you tell me. General Boulanger protested. He said: I never encouraged what has been done. I have been quite a stranger to do it. I am a soldier, nothing but a soldier; and I have no wish to be anything else. It is as a soldier that I wish to serve my country as long and as well as I can.

It was after their interview that General Boulanger's visit to Paris in disguise was reported to General Logerot, who caused inquiries to be instituted. The correspondent continues:—

What followed is known. Before the court-martial the General defended himself very hotly, saying that he had come to Paris to see his wife, who could not go to him at Clermont, and again disowning the election manœuvres carried on in his name. When he had finished, General Fevrier, president of the court-martial, showed him the series of deciphered telegrams, proving that he had followed and almost directed these manœuvres, and asked if he acknowledged them. General Boulanger made no answer, and withdrew. The court then unanimously voted against him, and the proceedings were submitted to the Cabinet and to President Carnot. The latter attentively examined the documents, and, being convinced of the danger to the discipline of the army from General Boulanger's acts, he made no further objection, but signed the decree. That is what General Boulanger, taking advantage of the reticence of his judges, calls reasons not to be avowed.

THE MEANING OF THE BOULANGER AGITATION.

The Paris correspondent of the *World* explains how the Boulanger agitation is being worked up, with what motives, and for what purposes:—

Restored to private life by the severity of the Government, deprived of his sword and of his plume of feathers, and thus an elector and himself eligible, M. Boulanger, as if he were already Emperor, has Ministers who manage his business for him gratis, speculating on his fortunes like the volunteer Ministers of Napoleon III. before the *Coup d'Etat*. This Ministry formed spontaneously, without sympathy of persons or of opinions; a handful of ambitious intriguers suddenly declared themselves the friend of the General accepted their friendship with singular facility. M. Lalow, proprietor of *La France* newspaper, and M. Mayer of *La Lanterne*, are at the head of the financial syndicate which is putting up the money for electioneering expenses. The ex-seminarist M. Laguerre, excellent speaker, man of talent, insinuating and supplespined, always on the watch for opportunities, and never missing one—Laguerre, who ten years ago, on the occasion of the centenary of Voltaire, nominated himself representative of the French students presented himself at Victor Hugo's house with a laurel crown, and took advantage of the occasion to make the acquaintance of Louis Blanc and all the political men in the room—Laguerre, the defender of the Anzin strikers, barrister from necessity, Boulangist by calculation, is the privy-councillor, the master of the ceremonies, the organiser of manifestations, the Maupas of this pinchbeck dictator. Laisant of the *Petit Parisien* is his St. Arnaud, M. de Rochefort is his Morny, and the two shining lights of LaCocsade, MM. de Labruyere and Mermeix, might be compared in a small way to Merimee and Persigny. But what a crew this is! M. Mermeix, who has displayed during the past two years really remarkable talent and fertility of resource in inventing puffs for the cough lozenges called "pastilles Geraudel," is a journalist so prodigiously unscrupulous that even his lenient Parisian colleagues will not all shake hands with him. As for M. de Labruyere, he is that dark and bilious looking Othello whom you see at the theatres on first nights, wandering about the corridors, with, on his arm, Severine, the violet-eyed siren of the anarchist *Cri du Peuple*—"Madam Severine," the political heiress of Valles, who was at one time wife of Dr. Guebhart, and who—but no, I cannot begin to explain the mysteries of the relations existing between the queer men and women whom you see at first nights representing, for simpletons and for the Baron de Gondremarck, the *elite* of Parisian elegance and intellect. As for the other journalist of the band, Rochefort, I need not explain who he is. His paper, *L'Intransigeant*, now heads the list of all the Parisian journals—with the exception, of course of the small one-sou papers—its circulation being eighty-five thousand, or about twenty thousand more than the *Figaro*.

To sum up the situation: we have, on the one hand, a President of the Republic who has no prestige and no popularity, a Parliament which has lost the respect of the nation, a Ministry that is always on the point of falling, a herd of politicians divided against themselves and having no authority over the electors either collectively or individually; and, on the other hand, an adventurer, a "sous-off-pommade," who has those common-place good looks that please milliner girls, a declared candidate for the dictatorship, who enjoys undeniable although inexplicable popularity, and who is surrounded by a staff of absolutely unscrupulous lieutenants, who agitate, write, talk, and shout the praises of their Cæsar, whom they proclaim to be the terror of the Germans, the reformer of the Constitution, the friend of all those who suffer, who are oppressed, and who are discontented. The camps are pitched: on one side Parliamentary Republic, and on the other Boulangism, with the war-cry of dissolution of the Chamber and revision of the Constitution. The first great battle will be fought on April 15 in the department of the Nord; in a fortnight's time we shall be able to see whether France's dream of freedom will vanish at the servile cry of "Ave Cæsar!" The simple fact, which it is useless to disguise, is that a big political swindling game is now being played in France.

GENERAL BOULANGER INTERVIEWED.

General Boulanger has been interviewed by a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to whom he said that he represented a great principle, and that he had his candidature for the Nord. Asked to define in a word what was that principle, he said:—

It is revision of the Constitution. You have read my address. I have there stated that the Chamber has ceased to represent the people, that the Legislative Assembly is stricken with impotence, thus the only remedy is "Dissolution! Revision! Revision of of the Constitution!"

Revision, M. le General, that is the point. May I venture to ask you what is your idea of a revision of the Constitution?

(With great animation.) That is my secret. I keep it to myself. That is my policy.

Can you at least tell me if you contemplate abolition of the Senate or change in the constitution of that body?

That I cannot tell you. That is my secret, my main policy.

Pardon me, M. le General, if I say that your attitude much reminds me of that of Mr. Gladstone when people try to draw him with regard to Home Rule plans. He consistently refuses to declare himself.

Yes, he is right. I will not declare myself. (With growing animation, almost excitedly.) Why should I? If you declare your plans they are attacked, criticised, undermined, long before the time comes to put them into execution! The way to carry out a great plan is to wait until the times are ripe and then down with it (bringing his open hand sharply down through the air) with force. As to my policy as a whole (continued the General), I have expressed it in the words I long ago used, and which I repeat in my address to the Nord. If I wished for war, I should be a madman; if I did not prepare for it I should be a worthless wretch."

THE TRANSCASPIAN RAILWAY.

THE importance of the Transcaspian Railway for the civilisation of Central Asia was pointed out by Dr. Wiedemann in an elaborate paper which he read recently before the Gesellschaft fur Erdkunde of Berlin. The Railway is officially known as the "Transcaspian War Railway," and its strategical value can hardly, according to Dr. Wiedemann, be estimated too highly, but it is overshadowed by its commercial importance. The line will probably be completed to Samarcand this month, and will then form a link 1,441 kilometres (nearly 900 miles) long, connecting the Caspian with Russian Turkestan. By this means not only will the exchange of Russian and Central Asian products be greatly facilitated, but two important markets, the Ameerate of Bokhara and the districts of Turkestan, will be thrown open to the trade of the world. While on the other side of the Amu Darya the new railway will render efficient service chiefly to trade, in the western districts of Transcaspia it will serve chiefly as a pioneer of civilisation. Dr. Wiedemann, on this point, made the following remarks:—

Where a few years ago there were only a few miserable kibitkas, or dilapidated clay huts, we find now dwellings built of stone or brick. Persian speculating builders are engaged at Askabad with the construction of bazaars and private houses. There are machine shops of the railway administration at Kazi-Arvat, and European and colonial manufacturers at Merv. The population of Transcaspia, which until a few years ago led a bandit life, and extended its raids to the north as far as Khiva and to the south far into Khorasan, has gradually adopted civilised habits and settled down. Since the railway crosses the land of Turcomans in its whole extent, and enables the Russians to put in a rapid appearance wherever the population would attempt a raid, or in accordance with old practice, undertake a raid, peace and order now reign supreme. Only the low clay towers, standing isolated in the fields, into which the labourers retired when hordes of Turcoman robbers suddenly appeared, and the fortress-like houses-ads surrounded by high walls, still remind us of the troublous times which prevailed but a few years ago, and which will probably never recur.

Dr. Wiedemann finally observed that the closure of Batoum as a free port and the establishment of a fair at Baku are destined to direct Central Asian trade in future into new channels. Since Batoum is no longer a free port, Russia has intercepted an important trade route to Persia for French and English manufactures, and is now endeavouring to obtain access to the Persian market, from Baku, partly over Askabad, partly over Resht.

THE LATE SIR CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON.

SIR CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Madras, died in Eaton Square on March 29, in the 82nd year of his age. He was a son of the late Mr. John Rawlinson, of Upper Clatford and of Alresford, Hampshire, and was born in the year 1806. He was educated at the Charterhouse School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1828, and proceeded M.A. in 1831. In the same year he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, when he joined the Western Circuit. He was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth in 1840, and held that post till 1847, when he was sent out in a judicial capacity to Singapore. Having administered the law for three years in Singapore, Malacca, and the Prince of Wales Island, he was appointed in 1850 Chief Justice of Madras. This post he resigned in 1859, when he retired on a pension. He received the honour of knighthood in 1849. Sir Christopher married in 1847, Georgina Maria, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Radclyffe Sidebottom.

RETREAT OF THE NEGUS OF ABYSSINIA.

TWO Abyssinian chiefs arrived at General San Marzano's headquarters at Massowa on Thursday, March 29, with a message from the Negus. They stated that at a grand council of chiefs held by King John it had been decided to ask the Italian commander to enter into negotiations for the cessation of hostilities. The Negus's proposal was telegraphed by General San Marsano to the Italian Government, which sent instructions to him to authorise the conclusion of peace on the following terms:—An acknowledgment of the Italian occupation of Sahati, the conclusion of a treaty of amity and commerce, the cession of part of the Bogos country, and an apology for the attack on the Italians at Dogali. The Negus, however,

BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE IN ENGLAND.

A CONFERENCE promoted by the Bimetallic League was in progress, when the mail left, in the Concert-hall, Manchester.

The president, in his opening address, explained what it was that bimetallists were agitating for. What we want (he said) is an agreement with France, Germany, and the United States, we and they accepting the principle of the restoration of the par between gold and silver, opening the mints and fixing a ratio. I mention these nations only because they alone would suffice but would inevitably draw others in their train. I mention only the principle without specifying any ratio, because that is a detail which England cannot so well settle alone ; it must be left for discussion with the other nations which would be willing to enter into a treaty with us. We none of us desire high prices. We none of us cry for what we cannot get—absolute stability of prices ; but we feel and know that a period of declining prices is bad for us all, bad for the merchant, bad for the manufacturer, and bad for the hundreds whom he employs ; bad, I will venture to add, not only for the producer, but for the consumer also in the long run. When we complain of declining prices we complain in other words of a forced dislocation of the proportion that formerly existed between the measure of value in gold-using countries and the things measured—that these have increased while the measure has not increased in proportion. "Why," say our opponents, "that is our case against you. The things measured have indeed increased, and the fall of prices of which you complain is the legitimate and natural and beneficial consequence of increase of production and facility of communication which things are an unalloyed benefit to all mankind." I reply that I am not speaking of increase of production or any other outcome of natural forces which can tend to the prosperity of man, but of quite another increase of the commodities measured, an increase which neither does nor can do good to anybody, and which has been caused by nothing else but the voluntary action of Governments. That is what we wish to cure, and we cry for the remedy, and cry loudly, because we know that if England would but say the word the remedy would be within our grasp. Increase of production cheapens commodities, and if these are necessaries of life or conducive to the comforts of life, we rejoice in that cheapening. Cotton for instance, if that is produced in abundance its cheapness is an unmixed good. It keeps your mills going ; it keeps your hands employed ; you can pay them more wages, and make more profits for your capital. If food is produced at home in great abundance its cheapness is an unmixed good ; if abroad it is a good, but a mixed good, for it brings harm to some of us. Those concerned in agriculture, the greatest of our manufactures, are the sufferers. They not only pay less wages and turn labourers out of employ, sending them into the towns to compete with the dwellers in towns, but they make less or no profits, and have the less to spend on other goods. Still food is cheap, and we are thankful for it. That no doubt is the case now with very many commodities. Increase of production and facility of transport have cheapened them all. But so far as the cheapening is caused, not by commodities being produced in greater abundance, but by a change of porportion between the measure and that which it measures, arising from such causes as those which took their beginning in 1873—namely, the action of Germany, Italy, and the United States in throwing into the scale against gold a vast mass of commodities which were formerly measured by silver—no permanent good has accrued to anybody, no additional imports have come into this country quickening the demand for your manufactures to be exported in exchange for them. The only thing that happens is that the proportion being changed you get less for your wares, and though at first you pay the same in wages, so that the working men do not feel the loss at once, yet as time goes on the wages fall—not the rate of wages perhaps, or not so much, but the aggregate of wages paid is much less, and it is that, and not the rate, which is the real test. The number of wage-earners employed falls off, and so do the quantities of piecework given out, and thus wage-earners and wage-payers alike suffer. (Cheers.) The difference between the effect of real increase of production and the effect of bringing new commodities—the commodities of new States—into the scale against gold is enormous. You can gauge increase of production; you can measure facility of transport; you know by cable to a bale how much is produced, and you know to a day how long it will take to come to market. But to the occult and insidious effect on prices of the proscription of silver and consequent change in the relation of gold to commodities you have no guide ; and trade of all kinds suffers. All this evil comes under your own observation, and is that which accordingly comes most of all to the front. But, I must repeat, it is the smallest part of the evil. If we were sure that the mischief would not go on increasing, prices might in time arrange themselves. But the main evil, the destruction of the par of exchange between silver-using and gold-using countries, will find no remedy in lapse of time, no remedy at all but an international agreement for a common monetary standard ; and that is what we want. That is the thing for which we have to strive, and that is the thing we mean to get. Sir. Robert Peel fell into a great, though not unnatural, mistake when he failed to follow the advice of Lord Ashburton, not perceiving that the advantages of our single gold standard were only attainable so long as other nations were willing to give it the support of their systems, and not foreseeing that a time might come when the collapse of their systems would involve the gravest inconvenience to our own in the destruction of the par of exchange which existed only by their sufferance. It is for this generation to remedy his mistake, and now that Lancashire has taken up the matter, I think it will be remedied. (Cheers.)

TRADE AND THE REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

Mr. S. Smith, M. P., in a paper on "The Beneficial Effects on Trade and Industry of the Remonetization of Silver," said the rupture of the bimetallic system which occurred in 1873-4 led to the heavy decline in silver measure by gold, and as a consequence to the enormous fall in prices in all countries using a gold standard, and they held that this continuous decline was the main cause of the excessive depression of trade through which we had passed. Silver-using countries had altogether escaped the evils which had affected British trade. The frightful loss which the Indian Government sustains in meeting its gold obligations in London is threatening it with bankruptcy. It is obvious that it cannot embark with safety upon further railway extension, seeing that the capital can only be raised in England upon gold interest. The same cause will make it more difficult for China to develop its natural resources with European capital. That country might beneficially employ hundreds of millions of foreign capital and give employment to millions of work people in Europe, but what Government in China can safely raise loans in Europe payable in gold, while it collects its own revenue in silver ? The same cause affects the South American States, and, indeed, much the larger part of the world—just that part which is the natural outlet for British capital and energy. The Trade of Great Britain would always be largely with the undeveloped silver using countries. These markets are open to us on equal terms with all other nations, and we hold them by the cheapness of our productions. We are of all nations most interested in this development ; yet we stand in the way of the only monetary arrangement which will enable our capital to flow into them unhindered. We bimetallists wish for the re-establishment of the old bimetallic system on broader and surer foundations than it rested on before. We believe its restoration would give a fresh impetus to our national prosperity. It would make all the gold and silver produced in the world equally effective for currency purposes. It would tend to raise prices gradually in the silver-using countries. It would withdraw from the latter the species of bounty they possess at present, and permit trade to follow its own natural laws of progress. If the silver-using countries should lose somewhat in one direction, they would gain it in another. They could borrow capital more easily for reproductive purposes, and their Governments would be relieved from the incubus of an increasing burden of gold debt. Of course much would depend upon the ratio at which the system was restored. If restored at the old ratio of 15½ to 1, the rebound would be greater in England and other gold-using countries and the relief more sensible. But even at an intermediate ratio great advantages would accrue. We believe any ratio to be better than none at all. (Hear, hear.)

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND THE JOINT STANDARD.

Professor J. S. Nicholson, in a paper entitled "The Joint Standard consistent with sound Political Economy," said he admitted that no conceivable standard could save a country from ruin when its real industrial sources were diseased, its labour deficient, its enterprise deadened, and its commercial morality corrupt. In spite of monetary disturbance, a wealthy and powerful nation might still thrive and prosper ; but it would be an evil day for this country if its Government waited till undoubted signs of a fatal disease appeared before trying to find the remedy for a recognized evil. It was high time that the Government should join with others in the restoration of the state of things in which once more the precious metals would do their work with a calm monotony of circulation. With a joint standard money would be as it ought to be, the mere medium of exchange instead of the regulator of trade, and the mere measure of values instead of a breaker of covenants. (Hear, hear.)

In the course of the discussion Mr. H. R. Grenfell said he believed the countries in the Latin Union were now simply awaiting the report of the Currency Commission.

Sir H. Meysey-Thompson said that, as a railway director and a director of public companies, he had exceptional opportunities for studying the matter, and what he found was that there was plenty of trade but no profit. There was a price depression caused, resulting from a scarcity of currency. The question of the currency was essentially a working-man's question. The capitalist could send his money out of England to put up cotton mills or grow wheat in India, but the operative and the labourer from this country could not follow. By our present system we protected the manufacturer abroad at the expense of the manufacturer and the working man at home.

Mr. H. Cooke, chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, said that that Chamber had hitherto led the van in the question of bimetallism. It had been engaged in its advocacy so long ago as 1876, and had never lost an opportunity of bringing the matter before the Government. His personal knowledge of trade in the East had led him to conclude that the practical result of the demonetization of silver had been to ruin and bring disaster upon the trade of this country and to leave India where she was.

Mr Stephen Williamson, M. P., submitted a paper on the hindrance to trade between gold and silver-using countries caused by the existing monetary laws. Business, he said, is now carried on upon the very smallest margins for commission, not profit. There is no room for violent fluctuations in exchange causing loss that could not be estimated or guarded against. The consequence is that gamblers frequently take the place of prudent traders, and sooner or later figure in the Bankruptcy Court. Where the metallic basis was the same between two countries, it was true there were sometimes slight and unimportant fluctuations in exchange, caused by the greater or less abundance of money. This, however, could be guarded against. But as matters now stand, between purely silver-using countries and our own there is no basis whatever for sound calculation. These hindrances to legitimate business act as a stimulant to the setting-up of manufacturing industries in silver-using countries. These remarks had reference chiefly to our trade with India, but they applied largely to commerce with all silver-using countries.

Professor Foxwell read a paper on "Certain Misconceptions in regard to the Bimetallic Policy of the Fixed Ratio." He contended it was sound policy for rate of exchange of two communities to be fixed independently of any variation in their cost of production.

Mr. J. C. Fielden dealt with the subject as it affected the working classes, submitting that, since 1874, the loss arising from the present Standard of currency had been enormous in the way of reducing wages and causing want of employment.

Mr. Frank Hardcastle, M. P., Mr. G. D. Kelley, and Mr. W. Westgarth took part in the discussion on the papers, Mr. Westgarth dealing more especially with the question as it affects the colonies, and the conference then adjourned.

JOINING THE OXUS AND CASPIAN.

Engineering writes :—Among the many grandiose ideas transmitted to Russia by Peter the Great was one, conceived during his conquest of the Caspian littoral from Persia, of diverting the River Oxus afresh into that sea. During the last twenty years the Russian Government has repeatedly revived the project, and for seven years after the conquest of Khiva employed a surveying party in taking levels in various parts of the Transcaspian desert. More recently, since the construction of the Transcaspian Railway to the Oxus, the country between Merv and that river has been surveyed, and now, in spite of its financial embarrassments, the Russian Government has, during the past week, sanctioned the expenditure of 35,000 roubles, or 3,500*l.* in drawing up a complete scientific report on the subject. In this country we believe the opinion prevails among geographers and geologists that geological changes have taken place in the desert between the Caspian and Oxus, rendering a waterway between the two no longer practicable. That, however, is not the view in Russia, and the fact that hopes still prevail of diverting some of the water across the desert is demonstrated by the heavy outlay on a mere report just decided on by the Government. Of course the completion of the Transcaspian Railway to Bokhara, thereby establishing steam communication between Europe and the country of the old Tartar hordes, no longer gives the waterway the importance it possessed in the eyes of Peter the Great, who aimed, by means of it, at forming a high way of commerce between Central Asia and the Caspian. On the other hand, the Russians, who have a mania for irrigation works, see in the diversion of the river, or rather a part of it, for it is not proposed to deprive Khiva of its water supply, without which that oasis would become a desert, a means of applying to the useful purpose of watering the parched Transcaspian steppes water which now runs into the stagnant salines of the Aral Sea, where it evaporates. No harm would be done to Khiva by reducing the area of the Aral Sea one-half, while the same water diverted through canals into the country between Chardjui (the Oxus terminus of the railway) and Merv would render available for cultivation millions of acres of the richest soil in the world. Such is the idea in its present form, and sooner or later it seems probable the Russian Government will attempt to realise it. The reflection will naturally occur to English observers that the thousands expended on hazardous enterprises of the kind in Central Asia might be more usefully employed at home, where trade is languishing for want of more commercial railways and other domestic undertakings of the kind. No lustre of a political or strategical character, however, attaches to the latter, which, we suppose, is why they are neglected.

ASSAULTS ON THE MILITARY IN LIMERICK.

FIVE soldiers of the Derbyshire Regiment were attacked and beaten by a crowd on April 2, in one of the off-streets of Limerick. It is stated that among the lower class of the population a hostile feeling has sprung up against the regiment, owing to the company of the corps on detachment duty at Clare Castle having sung "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen" while returning to barracks from Ennis after assisting the civil power in preserving the peace at Meary's funeral. The unprovoked assault, says a correspondent on April 2, has aroused a very strong feeling among all ranks in the corps. It now appears that the occurrence is but the latest of a series of wanton assaults committed on individual soldiers of the battalion during its brief stay of some weeks on garrison duty in Limerick, and that unless strong measures are taken by the authorities it will not be the last. In consequence of the fighting that was continually going on between the mob and the soldiers, after the departure of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the military authorities decided on not sending a regiment to Limerick for some time. Then the local traders and the corporation, in the interest of business, petitioned to have a battalion quartered in the garrison, and the Leinster Regiment was, after some delay, sent to do duty here. The Derbyshire Regiment recently relieved them and now the old trouble has again arisen. Attacks have been made, as stated, on individual soldiers, until the men of the regiment have plainly signified that they will not tolerate such treatment as they have experienced in Limerick any longer. Their feeling in this respect was indicated on April 3, when a party of from thirty to fifty rank and file of the corps went through the streets together, and showed that if any further attempt was made to assault them they would resent it in a summary fashion. Fearing that a breach of the peace might take place, the constabulary apprised the military authorities of the matter, and the men were recalled to barracks. At the Police-office on April 3, Daniel Murphy was charged by Constable Healy with being one of the mob who attacked some soldiers of the Derbyshire Regiment on Sunday night. The soldier was knocked down and kicked and his waist-belt stolen from him, but owing to a serious wound he was confined to hospital and was unable to be present. The prisoner was remanded. Mr. Irwin, the magistrate, strongly deprecated the recurrence of attacks on the military, especially on the present regiment, which was remarkably well conducted. Some soldiers of the Derbyshire Regiment, who ventured out of barracks on the evening of April 3, were subjected to further annoyance. They were followed by crowds of idlers and small boys, and were hooted. The soldiers were got into barracks by nine o'clock without a collision occurring, the constabulary escorting some of them into their quarters at the New Barracks. Stones were flung at one party of police acting as a protective force.

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MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

COLLAPSE OF THE TIRARD CABINET.

ONE more has been added to the long list of overturned Ministries under the French Republic. The Tirard Cabinet formed in December last, was overthrown on Good Friday on the question of the revision of the Constitution. M. Laguerre, General Boulanger's supporter, asked that the question of revision should be the first order for the next day. M. Pelletan, M. Clemenceau's lieutenant, supported the proposal on the ground that the Orleanism in the Constitution ought to be weeded out. M. Jolibois, a Bonapartist, also supported it, and M. Baudry d'Asson, on behalf of the Royalists, read a declaration demanding the abolition of a Republic which was ruining and dishonouring the country. There was uproar at this remark, and the President called for its withdrawal ; but M. Baudry d'Asson said he could not withdraw what was true. Upon this he was called to order. M. Jolibois charged the Government with gagging the nation. M. Brisson warmly retorted that the Republic had combated an enemy who through the fault of the Empire had advanced to the walls of Paris. He urged the Republicans not to vote for a motion which was being supported by all their enemies, and which would delight the ex-General, who had just begun to attack existing institutions. M. Clemenceau agreed with M. Brisson's denunciation of the Empire ; but argued that the present Constitution was contrary to democratic principles. M. Rouvier deprecated any tampering with the Constitution at a time when monarchical restorations were being attempted. M. Sarrien, in the absence of M. Tirard, who had gone back to the Senate with the Budget, asked the Chamber to reject the motion, which would merely be a fresh cause of trouble and difficulties. M. Goblet, though anxious for revision, did not think it practicable at present. M. Andrieux contended that Sunday's elections had proved the desire of the country for revision. M. Tirard, who at length returned from the Senate, stated that the Government regarded the motion as equivalent to want of confidence, and he urged that this was a most unsuitable time for condemning a Constitution which had been attacked so violently in a certain election address. The division was then taken, with the result that urgency was declared by 268 to 237. The House then adjourned, but reassembled at half-past nine o'clock to receive the Budget in the event of the Senate not accepting it as it was sent up to it ; but the Upper House did accept it. M. Cuneo d'Ornano proposed that the nomination of the Committee charged to examine the proposal for the revision of the Constitution should be placed at the head of the order of the day for next day. M. de Sonnier urged that it was necessary before naming the Committee to wait till a new Ministry had been constituted. M. Jolibois said the Chamber had pronounced in favour of revision, and not to appoint the Committee would be to place itself in contradiction with its own decision. The Chamber, however, took a different view of the matter, and by 253 votes against 145, decided not to place the election of the Committee on the order of the day for next day. A Cabinet Council was held at nine o'clock at night at the Elysee. At its conclusion the Ministers placed their resignations in the hands of President Carnot, who accepted them.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

M. Floquet was summoned by President Carnot on March 31, and at his request consented to undertake the task of forming a Cabinet. It was constituted as follows :—Minister of the Interior and President of the Council, M. Floquet ; Minister of War, M. de Freycinet ; Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Goblet ; Minister of Finance, M. Peytral ; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Lockroy ; Minister of Justice, M. Ricard ; Minister of Agriculture, M. Viette ; Minister of Public Works, M. Loubet ; Minister of Marine, Admiral Krant ; Minister of Commerce, M. Legrand. But, after accepting portfolios, MM. Loubet and Ricard, the Ministers of Public Works and Justice, found that they could not agree to the principle of revision, to which M. Floquet adhered. So they withdrew, and the new Premier had to look for their successors. These he found in M. Deluns-Montaud, a barrister, and M. Ferrouillot, senator for the Var.

The new Cabinet presented themselves to Parliament on April 3, and M. Floquet explained his political programme. The Ministry, he said, appealed to every section of Republican feeling. They desired a forward march, the regular development of institutions. The Government, which has no fear of any reform seriously worked out, only asks leave to take its place at the head of the Republican majority, to guide it in the route indicated, to establish in its ranks voluntary discipline, and thus to secure the progressive realization of the hopes which the nation has placed in the Republic. But liberty, which does not follow the paths of dictatorship, cannot promise sudden transformations. It requires in order to accomplish its work the daily exercise of the public powers, and claims discussion, which, if it at times retards success, makes it more sure and durable. The question of the revision of the Constitution, which has just been brought before the Chamber, is one of those which most demand calmness and reflection. Those members of the Cabinet who have given it the most energetic support would not desire that a work of such importance, destined to place our political organization in complete harmony with Republican principles, should be undertaken under conditions of a nature to compromise it. The Government will ask to be entrusted with the duty of indicating the propitious moment, and preparing the necessary understanding between the two assemblies.

M. Floquet then recapitulated various measures which would be laid before the Chamber, including a bill with reference to association—"an indispensable preliminary, in the Cabinet's opinion, for the legislation, as well as for the country, of definitely regulating the relations between the Churches and the State. Thus will proceed the work of secularization begun by the French Revolution, and again taken up by the the Third Republic. "Financial questions and the organization of the national forces would also occupy attention. Both in the Chamber and the Senate the Ministerial statement was very coldly received, except by the Extreme Left and Radicals. After the reading of the declaration the sitting was suspended.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER.

Another instance of the deadlock of parties in France was afforded by the election of a President of the Chamber in the room of M. Floquet. This was proceeded with on the reassembling of the House on April 3. There were three candidates. At the first ballot M. Henri Brisson polled 156 votes, M. Clemenceau, 116 ; and M. Andrieux, 113. M. Andrieux then resigned in favour of M. Clemenceau, and a second ballot took place, with the following result :—M. Clemenceau, 169 votes ; Brisson, 151 ; Develle, 37 ; and Andrieux, 10. None of the candidates having obtained the requisite majority—that is, one-half the votes, plus one—a third ballot was ordered, which took place next day. The Moderate Republicans won, but by what may be called a "fluke." Their candidate, M. Meline, was elected with 168 votes. M. Clemenceau obtained the same number. As, however, M. Meline is older than M. Clemenceau, the chair was accorded to him. When M. Lefevre, who presided, explained the regulation that if the votes were equal the senior carried the day, M. Andrieux called out amid roars of laughter that "Felix Pyat" was the man. After an adjournment of half an hour, the new President made a speech thanking the Chamber for the honour done to him. There were curious scenes in both Houses respecting the Easter recess.

THE GERMANS AND THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *World* gives an unpleasant picture of the relations existing between the German people and their new Emperor and Empress :—

"The new German Emperor Frederick still lives, and, what is more, promises to live for some time yet. This is the crime which Sir Morell Mackenzie is accused of, and *hinc illæ lachrymæ* in the German Conservative, feudal, reactionary press. But for the skill, the assiduity, and the great knowledge as well as tact of the English physician, the present German Emperor Frederick would not reside in Schloss Charlottenburg, but would rest in the Mausoleum of that place, a few yards only from where his father now lies on his catafalque. The German party, which for the last ten months or longer had considered it a matter of absolute certainty that, when the old Emperor should close his eyes, his immediate successor would be 'Prinz Wilhelm, *der deutsche Soldat*,' and not the amiable, liberally-minded Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, 'the Englishman,' as he was then nicknamed—that small but very powerful clique cannot forgive the English doctor that he so cruelly shattered all their hopes. They do not know exactly how to vent their anger. They incite the people's fury against the 'Englaenderin,' the Empress, because she prefers English doctors and English goods to German ; they invent names for the Emperor, such as 'Cohen I.,' because he decorated two Cabinet Ministers, who are of Jewish descent, with the Order of the Black Eagle ; or they call him 'Friedrich der Brite' ('the Briton') instead of 'Friedrich der Dritte' ('the Third'). All these things are, and may perhaps appear, very small and puerile to serious people ; but there are more important matters and questions involved in these apparently ridiculous tricks. The people, the whole nation, are gradually led to consider everything that the new Emperor does, says, or causes to be done, simply as *non est*, or, at least, of not much consequence : as the mild cravings of an interregnum Prince who will soon disappear. Every act, which in times of the old Emperor would have been obeyed, done to the very last dot on the 'i,' without a minute's delay or hesitation, is now cavilled at or delayed or postponed by the courtiers whom it concerns, always in hopes that it will become unnecessary to execute the given order. And even some much higher 'personages,' as Lord Beaconsfield would have called them, try to play the same game. It is impossible at the present moment to go into details, even under Atlas's protection, concerning these matters. The day, however, will come when all these things will be seen and heard of.

That the German doctors, the Herren Professoren, rave against the 'impudence' of the English physician, who keeps the Emperor alive against all the laws of science and precedent, nobody will be surprised to hear. They can do this very easily and effectively. Every German family has a Hausarzt, and this family doctor considers it his bounden duty to instil hatred against the Englishman in the breast of every German—man, woman, and child. This enmity of the doctors alone can explain how and why the hatred, the jealousy against the 'English' Empress and against the English doctor is so general, so universal, and deep-seated among all classes. They all on certain occasions must see doctors, and these medical advisers of course make use of this opportunity to speak and sneer (or more) against their English colleagues. And the noble Empress ? Why, every fishwoman, every applewoman in the markethalle sneers at her. When you buy apples or eggs, and you want to return a rotten one, the woman will tell you, 'Never mind ; keep the rotten apple or egg ; you will find use for them when "die Englaenderin" comes to Berlin.'

Pretty things these, but true. Similar, not quite so universal, was the 'antipathie' against the Prince Consort in England when he first arrived from Germany. But he outlived the hostile feeling. And in this case ? *Quien sabe ?*"

THE SILVER MINE "BOOM" IN AUSTRALIA.

IN Melbourne they seem to have been having a "boom" in silver mining shares, compared with which the "rig" that has taken place in London in diamond mining shares appears like child's play. The pivot of the whole speculation has been the Broken Hill Company, the £20 shares of which had risen from £174 at the beginning of the year to £380 in the middle of last month, the total capital of £320,000 thus having a market value of £6,080,000. The company, as is well known, possesses a silver-lead mine of propably unequalled richness and extent, which it is developing at a great pace. Recently, dividends of 30s. per share per month have been paid ; but, in addition, the company has the proceeds of the block of its property which it sold to an English company a short time ago, and out of these it is estimated that £36 per share can be paid. As a result of the wonderful success of this mine, a perfect *furore* for silver mining enterprises has possessed the Australian public. According to the *Melbourne Journal of Commerce*, dated February 9, no less than thirty new mining companies were brought out there within the month ending that date, with a nominal capital of 3½ millions. It is worth noting too that of this capital the bulk has been absorbed by the vendors, either in cash or paid-up shares, and that the amount left to work the mines came to an altogether insufficient, in fact, a ridiculously small amount. As regards other shares than those of the Broken Hill Company, it is reported that Central shares, which a year ago stood at 3s, and had risen to 38s, at the end of 1887, sold at £5 at the beginning of last January, and by the 31st of that month they were at £9½. South Broken shares, a mine into which a pick has not yet been put, jumped from 23s 9d on December 23 to £15 10s on January 23. In one week these shares advanced from £9½ to £17, falling again to £10, and closing at £13. An unusual element of confusion, it is said, was introduced by an inexplicable discrepancy in the quotations in different colonies. One day South Brokens were sold in Melbourne at £13½, and sales were reported from Adelaide at only £9½, while the Sydney quotation at the same time was higher than in Melbourne. Altogether, the "boom" seems to have been upon a remarkable scale, and, so far, everyone is satisfied, but when the glamour wears off, and people begin to see facts in some degree as they are, there will be, we imagine, a heavy day of reckoning for a good many Australian speculators.—*Economic.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N steamer Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain S Warrington, sailed yesterday for Galle, empty.

THE S S Etna, 1,477 tons, Captain T H Pope, sailed yesterday for Aden and Havre with a general cargo and sixty passengers.

THE s.s. Bryn Glass, 1,503 tons, Captain G Bettel from Jedda *via* Aden, arrived in Bombay yesterday, in ballast. She is consigned to her Captain.

THE B I S N steamer Mecca, 936 tons, Captain R T Phillips, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Marmagoa, laden with a general cargo and 217 deck passengers.

THE barque R Morrow, 1,156 tons, Captain J H O'Brien, from Liverpool, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, laden with 1,773 tons coals. She is consigned to her Captain.

THE German Schooner Paula, Captain P S Breymann, arrived in port on Sunday evening last, laden with a cargo of sugar from Mauritius (March 2). Messrs Visram, Ebram and Co are her agents in Bombay.

THE S S Fasnet, 1,497 tons, Captain T Darley, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, laden with timber from Moulmein, which she left on the 12th April. She is consigned to Messrs J Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N steamer Kerbella, 1,571 tons, Captain D Stuart, from London (March. 17) via Karachi, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with a general cargo and Mr Phillips, as passenger, from Karrachi ; and nine deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Orion, 1,833 tons, Captain G Mattiazzi, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, from Calcutta (April 12), laden with a general cargo and eight deck passengers. She is loading again for Trieste and Venice.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peshawur	2132	... H. Moule	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Hispania	2713	W. Main	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, C. Grahamn	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	F. Muir & Co.
,, City of Dublin	2150	R. MacNeil	D	C. Forbes & Co.
,, Dora	1538	Mills	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Apollo	2060	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lepanto	1500	W. S. Morgan	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Horn Head	1553	M. R. Thompson	K	J. M. Heyn.
,, Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Draco	1113	W. B. Marshall	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Aspatria	1920	G. Veale	Q	C. Eduljee

VICTORIA DOCK.

,, Lancaster	1117	J. T. Leggett	..	F. Muir & Co.
,, Foyle	1581	H. Gasson	..	R. Bomanjee
,, Glenmorven	1826	Wright	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Etna	1478	Pope	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, P. Henderick	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
,, Inchulwa	1453	G. Hough	..	Pursotum & Co.
,, Akaba	2472	J. C. Main	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Boskina Bay	1500	W. Legg	..	B. Craig & Co.
,, Chandiboye	1443	G. H. Elridge	..	Captain.
,, Bolleau	1231	R. Crosby	..	Pursotum & Co.
,, Picton	1561	P. Brown	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Preston	1401	F. Brown	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Strathhearn	1854	L. White	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Fasnet (s)	Darley	Moulmein, April 12.
	Kerbella (s)	Stuart	London, March 17.
	Mecca (s)	Phillips	Marmagoa, April 2 & 7.
	Orion (s)	Mattiazzi	Calcutta, April 12.
	Bryn Glas (s)	Bethell	Jeddah, April 13.
	Lilleham (s)	Evans	Liverpool, March 18.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Kilwa (s)	Magenis	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Byculla (s)	Warrington.	Galle.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Bechtinger, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Hindoo, for Dutch Mandvie.
,, Bulleau, for Genoa, &c.
,, Orion, for Trieste, Venice, &c.
,, Purulia, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.
,, Umballa, for the Coast and Calcutta.
,, Picton, for Marseilles.
,, Mecca, for Marmagoa.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

April 19.—Steamer Pongola, and ship Falls of Earn.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 20.

Graham, Major, 6th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Mhow.

APRIL 22.

Randolph, Lieut, Lancashire Fusiliers, on sick leave from England.

Sutton, 2nd-Lt, 6th Dragoon Guards, to join, from England.

Pottinger, Vety Surgeon, Bombay, AVD, on duty, from Poona.

Jennings, Surgeon, Bombay, IMS, on 1st apptt, from England.

Hold, Surgeon, Bombay, IMS, on 1st apptt, from England.

Jackson, Surgeon-Major, Bombay Medical Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

Beatson Bell, 2nd-Lieut, Bengal, W Yorks Regt, on 1st apptt, from England.

Stewart, 2nd-Lieut, Bengal, King's Regt, on 1st appt, from England.

Macquoid, 2nd-Lieut, Bengal, King's Regt, on 1st apptt, from England.

Richardson, 2nd-Lieut, Bengal, Norfolk Regt, on 1st apptt, from England.

Busteed, 2nd-Lieut, Bengal, Lincoln Regt, on 1st appointment, from London.

Dixon, Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Green, 2nd-Lieut, Bengal, Royal Sussex Regt, on 1st appointment, from England.

Annesley, 2nd-Lieut, Bengal, Royal Irish Fusiliers, on 1st appointment, from England.

Templer, 2nd-Lieut, Bengal, Royal Irish Fusiliers, on 1st appointment, from England.

Roberts, Captain, 16th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to England, from Jullander.

Vaughan, 2nd-Lt, Madras, Bedford Regt, on 1st apptt, from England.

Chenovix Trench, Lt, 3rd By L I, on leave, from Aden.

Stewart, 2nd-Lt, Bombay, R A, on 1st apptt, from London.

Cockerill, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, R W Surrey Regt, on 1st apptt, from London.

L'Estrange, 2nd-Lt, E Surrey Regt, to join, from Dover.

Dodgson, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, E Surrey Regt, to join, from England.

Woodwright, Surgeon, Bengal, Medical Staff, to join from London.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 21.

Gott, Captain, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, from leave, to Poona.

Stockley, Colonel, Bombay, R A, on leave, to Matheran.

APRIL 22.

Walker, Lt-Col, Bombay, R A, on leave, to Matheran.

Begbie, Lt-Col, Signalling Instr, to join, to Bangalore

APRIL 23.

Gordon, Lt-Col, 2nd Bengal Infantry, from furlough, to Dinapore.

Harrison, Captain, Bombay, D A A G, on duty, to Karachi.

Lloyd, 2nd-Lieut, Durham L I, to join, to Poona.

Roberts, Surgeon, Bengal, IMS. to join, to Allahabad.

Davidson, Surgeon, Bengal, IMS, to join, to Allahabad.

Lane, Surgeon, Bengal, IMS, to join, to Allahabad.

L'Estrange, 2nd-Lieut, Bengal, Surrey Regt., to join, to Allahabad,

Nott, Surgeon, Bl, IMS, to join, to Allahabad.

Lamont, Surgeon, Bl, IMS, to join, to Allahabad.

Woodwright, Surgeon, Bl, IMS, to join, to Allahabad.

Close, Surgeon, Bl, IMS, to join, to Allahabad.

Lloyd, 2nd-Lieut, Bl, Rl Welsh Fus, to join, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 24th April, 1888,

1. THE inspection of Arms by the Civil Chief Master Armourer having been fixed for the 27th inst., all Rifles must be returned to Head-quarters before that date.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

2. Carbines in possession of members are to be returned to Head-quarters with the least possible delay.

By order,

(Signed) G. de SAONE, Lieutenant & Acting Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd April, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·873
Temperature of the Air	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	77·8
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	79·6
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, NNE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	339

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Div. declt.	Cash. Value
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	527½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	360xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	409
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		6 pct.	130
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G.I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	4100	..	..	4103
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	4100	..	..	4161½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1035
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,080
Indian Fire insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

PRESS COMPANIES.